HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV NO. 41— BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 17 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Feb	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx:		20,847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

A—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
B—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th „	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
27th „	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
15th „	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 „	23 „
Tomi Maru	5444	17 „	28 „
Heimei Maru	4364	16 „	26 „
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 „	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	6028	1 Mar.	14 „
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 „	22 „

* Passenger Steamers.
† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th „ „	24th „ „
Celebes Maru	20th „ „	3rd March „
Borneo Maru	25th „ „	7th „ „
Indo Maru	5th March „	15th „ „
Shiraha Maru	14th „ „	21st „ „

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18th Feb.	VARSOVA	Bushehr via Karachi
21st „	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
23rd „	BARALA	Bushehr via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd March	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bushehr.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLIOY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

—:o:—

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

—:o:—

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

INSURANCE

Great EasternLife Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St, Fort BOMB

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohel Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Decan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH 375, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agt.)

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Buildings, D'Lima Street, Mazgon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh mail".
A 28153

WANTED—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS, SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R45

ADVERTISER (Gujrati) knowing correspondence, typewriting and having all-round experience SEEKS EMPLOYMENT on reasonable salary. Please apply 'J' c/o Post Box 782.
R46

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Times Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.
M R1395

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE GOKAK MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1927, at 4.0 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st, 1926.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from Office under Articles 96 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 25th to March 14th 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1927.

NOTE:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income-tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after March 28th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th February 1927 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
28161

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of wooden and metal furniture for the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals. The detailed list and samples will be shown at the Arthur Road Hospital premises any morning from 8-30 to 10-30 a.m.

Quotations should be submitted in a sealed cover superscribed "Hospital Furniture." They should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 23-2-1927.

Names of all the partners should be mentioned in the quotation.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th February, 1927.
28159

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been received under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for 1927-28 are discussed:—

1-2. By Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(1) For doing away with the posts of 1 Head Clerk and 3 clerks at the K. E. M. Hospital and 3 clerks at the G. S. M. College and for deleting the provision made in respect of their salaries and (2) For reducing the number of House Surgeons at the K. E. M. Hospital from 6 to 3 and the number of Casualty Officers from 5 to 3 and for doing away with the posts of three tutors at the G. S. M. College and for deleting the provision made in respect of their salaries.

3-4. By Dr. J. V. Vora—For adopting the estimate of expenditure in respect of (3) Municipal Workshops I Establishment (a) Permanent at Rs. 46,122 instead of at Rs. 57,552 as proposed in the Budget by deleting certain posts etc. and (4) Loan Works Establishment, Architectural Branch Works Section at Rs. 52,396 instead of at 94,656 by deleting certain posts.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 15th February, 1927.
28163

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOOLJI alias MANMOHANDAS PANACHAND JAVERI, a widower, formerly in the service of Messrs. Langley and Co., but lately unemployed of Bombay Bania Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

PANACHAND SUNDERJI JAVERI, a broker of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the father of the deceased abovenamed residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 9th day of February, 1927.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28162

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable properties in six lots will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gunthas.	Assessment
159 (Ka)	51		1	3-8¾	22 0 0

and which is bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the ground of Amirudin, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the South by the Brook and on or towards the North by the property of Shaikh Dawood bin Ahmed Saley Tikley.

LOT NO. II.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli, formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment.
124 (Ka)	43		1	20½	2-0 0

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground bearing Survey No. 129, on or towards the West and South by the ground bearing Survey No. 129 on or towards the North by Malat.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment.
133 (Ka)	46	1 & partly of 2	19	2-1-0	

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the ground bearing Survey No. 142, on or towards the West by the ground bearing Survey No. 44, on or towards the South by the ground bearing Survey No. 136/145 and on or towards the North by the ground bearing Survey No. 142.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment
142	48	6	0	11		2-0-0

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli, formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gunthas	Assessment
137(Ka)	45		1	9¼	1-8-0

and which is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the Government Forest on or towards the West and South by the property of Jivan Ladkya and on or towards the North by the property of Hasha Jivan.

LOT NO. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Borivli formerly under Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, but now under Southern Bombay Suburban District in Taluka South Salsette and bearing Nos. as follows:—

New Entry No.	Old Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre Gun.	Assessment.
138(Ka)	48	2		2¾	0- 8 0
141(Ka)	48	5		5¾	1- 0-0
118(Ka)	45	6		3¾	0-12-0
				12¼	2- 4-0

LOT No. VI.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension Bangalore City in Mysore State, measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded, on the East by Forty feet Road, and North by West Cross Road, on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house, on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52000 square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28065

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

Bai JADAV, widow & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24½ Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres.	Acker.
81	5	0	0-3-3/4	0-12-0
81	6	0	0-7-1/2	2- 0-0
349	2	0	0 13	2- 8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44 B Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antono Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Antons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1926.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th February to SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1927, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th January, 1927.
28069

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
From the play which held New York spell bound.
A POWERFUL and HEART-STIRRING DRAMA.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PICTURES AND VARIETIES.
MISS MUKA SHIPOFF
Acclaimed and recognised everywhere as
"LA PETITE PAVLOVA"
Aided by her
ART BALLET COMPANY
In an Exquisite Programme of selected Russian, classical, Interpretative and character dances.
In Conjunction with
A GRAND COMIC PROGRAMME
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
The Greatest hit of all Times and Climes—
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
Featuring.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Maharashtra Film Co's New Mythological Picture
MURLIWALA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcel, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., one Parcel weighing 47 Tolas bearing label 6900.1 Ex. Madhavpur to Brindaban originally booked Ex Howrah to Brindaban, L. T. No. 136333 of 30-6 24 by G. G. Goswami, containing Screw-driver, Iron Nails, Silver Dhotna, Golden Bhogli, Golden Nut, Golden Balis, Iron Pavis, Brass Buttons, Steel Buttons, and Papers.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	New York, Feb. 15.
March	13.88 plus .21.
May	14.11 plus .20
July	14.33 plus .21
October	14.53 plus .19
December	14.70 plus .19.
Middling Spot	14.20 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 15.
March	13.91 plus .23
July	14.28 plus .25
Middling Spot	13.94 plus .24

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 15.

NEW YORK, 10.55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	13.76
May	13.99
July	14.21

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	13.77
May	14.01
July	14.22

NEW ORLEANS, 9.55 A.M.:—

March	13.78
July	14.13

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, Feb. 15. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	72,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 15.
February	7.37 plus .03
March	7.42 plus .03
April	7.46 plus .03
May	7.53 plus .03
June	7.57 plus .03
July	7.64 plus .03
August	7.66 plus .03
September	7.68 plus .02
October	7.70 plus .01
November	7.73 plus .01
December	7.75 plus .01
January	7.78 plus .01
February	7.78 plus .01
Middling Spot	7.68 —.07

SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 15.
February	13.00 plus .12
March	12.95 plus .12
April	12.99 plus .12
May	13.05 plus .11
June	13.07 plus .11
July	13.09 plus .09
August	13.11 plus .07
September	13.19 plus .09
October	13.21 plus .09
November	13.25 plus .05
December	13.30 plus .05
January	13.35 plus .06
February	13.36 plus .05
Sakellarides, F.G.F. Spot	13.60

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Scinde, Good	5.75—.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.95—.10
Scinde Fine	6.15—.10
Bengal Good	5.85—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.05—.10
Bengal Fine	6.25—.10
Oomra Good	6.25—.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.50—.10
Oomra Fine	6.75—.10
Broach Good	6.20—.10
Broach Fully Good	6.50—.10
Broach Fine	6.80—.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 15.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 56|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63.1|2 lb:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 51|.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 52|9.
Market:—Very quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment quoted 51|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £9|0|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £19|10|0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £21|0|0.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 15.

Silver:—Bazaars bought. China bought and sold. Market steady.

Spot	26-5|16
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|10-3|4.

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 15.
Demand Bills	484.68

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 15.

Fair Ri Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—
14-7|8.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D L Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 174 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Do. Rs. 4.85 3/32.
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 112.55.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady. Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3 months 4 3/16 per cent.
6 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London. Feb 15.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C	£ 19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121-1|2
P & O Banking Corporation	£ 10-1|4
National Bank	£ 48-1|2
Eastern Bank	£ 61-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 87-3|8
Conversion Loan	£ 76-1|2
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59-3|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 70
Consols	£ 55-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 93-1|8

LONDON EXCHANGES

	London, Feb. 15.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	28 76
T.T. Milan on London	112.70
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.57

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3|4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Feb. 15.
Copper, English best Selected	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 69-3|8
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-3|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 15-3|8
Tin English Ingots	£302

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 15.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1|6-7|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|7d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1|6-5|8d.
Sellers sh. 1|6-7|8d.

LINSEED.

London. Feb 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £18|7|6.
April|May shipment nominal £18|0|0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Feb|March shipment offered £15|2|6.
Market:—Steady.
Linseed, La Plata Afloat Hull paid £15|2|6
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £12|5|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
March|April delivery sellers 31|9.
May|Aug. delivery paid and sellers 31|6.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Opened unchanged. Advanced on Trade and Speculative Buying. Futures Closed 19 to 21 points higher.

LOCAL:—Firm on New York cables. Small Business—Closed quiet but steady.

Private Ctbles and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day:—

New York May highest 14.15 (2-58 p.m.) lowest 13.90 (10-12 a.m.)

Liverpool Market advanced on heavy trade fixing Call sales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Market advanced on short covering due to strength of Liverpool."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The Home markets have quickly recovered the temporary setback. Trade reports continue to be more favourable and the daily sales in Liverpool bear this out.

We advise buying in all easy markets.

AMERICAN

Yesterday the New York futures market opened unchanged and gradually improved till close on better Liverpool cables, trade and speculative buying. The close was steady 4 points below the highest touched or 19 to 21 points higher over previous close.

Liverpool market opened easy 5 to 6 points lower on parity with New York and gradually improved by the close to 1 to 3 points higher. There was heavy demand by the mills and sales were reported 12,000 bales. Spot Cotton prices ruled easy and closed 7 points lower at 7.68d. per lb.

Influences in cotton markets have been so greatly confused of late that the operators have been more engrossed with existing problems than with attempts to formulate opinions regarding the ultimate course of prices. In other words the energies of the market analysts have been devoted more to explanations than to forecast. We regret that our own ideas on the course of the prices are not more positive, yet we feel that a clearer understanding of the present situation should be obtained before there is any venture.

It is our view that the confusion now prevailing results from the development of unexpected large trade demand and no or little pressure from the South for Spot Cotton.

When large crop ideas were current, owing to coal strike Manchester remained backward in securing cotton at low levels. South had sold certain amount of the crop, and unfavourable weather in November and December, damaged the quality of the crop as well as the quantity to some extent. Large short interest existed on empowering production of American cotton and recent developments called for a radical readjustment of the commitments and involved unusual shifting of hedges and alterations of straddle position between different months and markets.

We all know what has happened. It is our belief that underlying forces of supply and demand have been held temporarily in abeyance, owing to the working out of the technical factors. Prospects for the new crop are favourable private reports indicate only a reduction of 10 to 15 per cent. and with favourable weather, there are chances for a big if not biggest crop.

We can see warrant temporarily for steadiness in contracts under trade buying and the present time may not be propitious for aggressive selling. Nevertheless, it is our opinion that long pull chances in cotton favour a lower range of values if nothing unfavourable develops regarding the new crop.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a sharp rise of 19 to 21 points in New York futures, our market opened Rs. 7 higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 288-8 and improved to Rs. 289-4, on short covering. There was some profit taking at the advance and prices declined slightly but improved by the close of the Marwari Bazar on Scattered buying as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	288|8	289|8	288	289
Broach J.|A.	294-8	295|8	294	295|8
Oomra Mar.	274	274|8	274	274|8
Oomra May	276|8	277	276	277
Bengal Mar.	258	259	258	259
Bengal May	262	262	261	261|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened rather quiet 3 to 4 points higher. Our market ruled very narrow with a small scattered business, believed to be for Indore Settlement account. The close was quiet but steady:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.|M.	288	289	287|8	287|8
Broach J.|A.	294	295	294	294|8
Oomra Mar.	273	274	273	273 8
Oomra May	275	277	275	276|8
Bengal Mar.	258	259|8	258	259
Bengal May	261	262|8	261	262

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

February	Yen.	202.10	plus 2.10
May	Yen.	204.70	plus 2.00
August	Yen.	209.90	plus 1.90

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 16

Bengal March				259
Bengal May				262
Broach Apl|May				289
Broach Jan|Apl				295
Oomra March				275
Oomra May				277
Bengal	275	268	261	251
S.|P.	271	264	256	249
Rajputana	275	268	261	251
Oomra No. 3	280	275	270	
C. P. No. 1	295	290	285	
C. P. No. 2	288	283	278	
Khandesh	274	269	264	
Muthia	273	268	263	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16

		Delivery Contracts Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Benga	Superfine M. G.		263/65
,,	Fine ,,		257/60
,,	F.G. ,,		252/55
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,		255/57
,,	F.G. ,,		250/52
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.		288/90
Nagpur	,, ,,		287/89
Yeotmal	,, ,,		283
Arvi	,, ,,		283/85
Amraoti	,, ,,		275/76
Khamgaon-Akola	,,		273/75
Mulkapur	,, ,,		267/70
Khandesh	,, ,,		265/66
Muthia	Fine	MG	260/63
,,	F.G. ,,		
Nandad/Purna	Best Quality.		295/300
Purna	Average ,,		275/80
Prabani/Sailu	,, ,,		268/70
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,		287/90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 16

200	Volkart Bros.	Maheji	276
100	Volkart Bros.	Sindhurni	274
100	Volkart Bros.	Arbi	290
100	Volkart Bros.	Pandharkawada	275 old
100	Jamshed Mill	Muthia	270
100	S. Joharmal	Verabal	271
100	S. Joharmal	Khandwa	276
200	R. Dossa	Bhesha	345/347
100	Bruel & Co.	Karanja	282
100	Bruel & Co.	Berar	280
200	Colaba Land	Sangli	320
200	Suzuki & Co.	Malkapur	275
100	H. Ramgopal	Malkapur	275

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 15th inst.

Wheat	5,288	cwt.
Linseed	7,766	,,
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	2,101	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,388	,,
Poppyseed	10	,,
Groundnuts	11,426	,,

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 16

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 664	2,77,791	2,44,181
Central India	1,7?6	1,89,347	2,59,013
Barsi and Nagar	1,916	1,49,417	1,40,463
Hyderabad-Gaorani	310	48,594	51,015
Berar	5,152	4,17,709	3 12,702
Central Provinces	1,911	1,52,614	1,59,612
Total Oomras	12,689	12,36,472	11 66,986
Dholera	158	66,611	1,31,131
N. W. Provinces	166	51 217	1,22,620
Rajputana	92	23,925	64,103
Sind-Punjab	437	78,132	1,61,767
Broach	193	774	1,02,288
Coompta & Dharwar	121	20,337	14,234
Westerns- Northerns		9,323	8,851
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,513
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		79,731	143
Egyptian and African		22,242	31,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	13,856	15,86,709	18,14,612

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full. pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. This year.	Last year
Europe		5,019 1,32,262	2,64,072
Japan & China		15,500 5,80,813	7,86,158
Coast Ports		6,489	13,962
Up-country by Rail		47,641	44,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		43,235	1,22,666
Total		20,519 8,10,440	12 30,902

METAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Brass English 1 to 3 1/4	54 0 0
Brass German 3/4 to 2	53 12 0
Brass Bars.	36 0 0
Brass Kogar 3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Brass Kogar 1 1/4 to 2	53 12 0
Copper German 3/4 to 1 1/4	57 0 0
Copper German 1 1/2 to 2	57 4 0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	52 8 0
Copper Bars Japan	52 8 0
Copper Bars English	52 12 0
Lead Gamthi	22 0 0
Lead Rangoon	23 8 0

Tone:—Quiet less demand.

Castorseed	1,894	,,
Rice	3,639	,,
Myraboilams	5,073	,,
Cottonseed	8,801	,,
Mowraseed	27	,,
Gram	208	,,
Joowar	2,849	,,
Bajree	4,931	,,
Coal	2,893	tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE

EASIER PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened today steady but soon became easy on long liquidation. Though prices do not show much change there exists a bullish feeling in the market and many operators are waiting to buy at lower prices.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 945 and declined to 936|4 on long liquidation. The close was steady at 937|8. Fazal opened at 925 and declined to 915 but closed at 916|4. Century closed at 422|8. Central India at 523|12. New Great at 326|4 and Pearl closed at 528|12.

Tata iron shares ruled easy on bulls unloading their purchases. Ordinary closed at 55|12 while Deffered declined to 161|4 but closed steady at 165.

There was better enquiry for Cement Shares and on expectations of small dividends the manganese shares ruled easy.

Bank shares were neglected with small business while Tramways are steady.

Following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	78		
Baroda	50	4	84	8	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69		
Central	25	1-4	30		
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	83		
Imperial	500	40	1440		
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362	8	
Union	5	0	4	0	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.					
Bundi	10	..	19	4	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	29	8	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	115		
Katni Cement O...	100	..	135		
Katni Cement D.	40	..	357	8	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	6	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49	12	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900		
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150		
Central Province	700	70p.c.	104		
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102		
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	91		
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101		
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	82		
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	81	XD	
Pachora Jammai	100	5p.c	89	XD	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98	XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	111		
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150		
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	712	8	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78		
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	192	8	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235		
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	14	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81		
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	830		
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	975		
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	133	2	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	68	8	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98		
Surat Electricity	100	..	70		
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1065		
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	995		
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	605		
Tata power P.	1,000	..	845		
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Barsi Press	..	..	435		
Akbari	..	500	..	160	
Fort	..	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040		
Indian Cotton	126	20	220		
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220		
New Berar	500	80	840		
New East India	1,000	..	975		
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540		
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510		
Volkart U.P.	500	40	505		
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	257	8	
Madras United	250	15	485		
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850		
Mathuradas	100	..	75		
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90		
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2125		
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12	
Mysore	50	4	117	8	
New City of Bombay	110	10	172	8	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	326	4	
Osmanshahi	7	..	60		
Pearl	250	12	522	8	
Phoenix	100	10	425		
Premier	100	..	10		
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	20		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	600		
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	8100	
Simplex	260	..	152	8	
Sir Shapurji acha	100	..	32	8	
Standard	500	40	1600		
Swadeshi	100	18	527	8	
Swan	100	..	158	12	
Tata Mill O.	400	..	107	8	
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2525		
Vishnu P.	500	35	590		
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½		
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	598	12	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	173	12	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	12	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	49		
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8	0-4-0	6	13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125		
Mackenzie	100	30	340	XD	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30		
Port Canning	1000	50	647	8	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90		
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128		
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	77	8	
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		165		
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	55	12	
Thacker	50	..	110		
Telephone	50	nil	41	8	
INSURANCE COMPANIES					
Empire of India	50	22	8	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4		
Jupiter	15	..	4	1	2
New India	25	..	20	8	
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1350		
Vulcan	10	0-8-0	5	1	
MILLS					
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	420		
Alliance	100	..	30		
Apollo	50	..	9		
Assur Virjee	6	..	3		
Berar Manfg.	200	30	215		
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305		
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8	
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	937	8	
Bombay Industrial	100	..	8		
Bombay Woollen	100	..	55		
Bradbury	250	nil	290		
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180		
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70		
Century	100	20y	426	4	
Central India C.	100	16	523	12	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475		
Ceylon	100	..	40		
Colaba Land	100	..	142	8	
Coorla	100	..	145		
Crescent	100	4	182	8	
Currimbhoy	250	..	260		
David	500	..	240		
Dawn	250	40	735		
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	4	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	232	8	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	140		
Elphinstons O.	100	..	29		
Emperor Edward	500	..	215		
Fazulbhoy	250	25	916	4	
Finlay	100	nil	143	12	
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	659		
Globe	100	..	40		
Gokak	100	5	121	4	
Indoostan	1,000	125	1640		
Indian Blaching,	100	6	167	8	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045		
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	348	12	
Jam she O.	250	..	75		
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12	
Kohinoor	500	..	1175		
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000		
Madhora Scindia	100	..	25		
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	128	12	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	425
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	945	945	936 4	937 8
Century	433 12	433 12	426	427 8
Central India	528 12	528 12	523 12	523 12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	143 12
Crescent	..	..	..	183 12
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	140
Fazulbhoy	..	925	925 915	916 4
Finlay	..	..	..	143 12
Globe	..	..	..	40
Gokak	..	..	..	121 4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	167 8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	347 8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1175
Madhowjee	..	..	..	128 12
Mathuradas	..	..	..	75
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	117 8
New Great	..	331 4	331 4 323 12	326 4
Pearl	531 4	531 4	522 8	523 12
Pabany	..	..		232 8
Phoenix	..	..	..	430
Simplex	..	..		153 12
Swadeshi	..	531 4	531 4 523 12	527 8
Swan Mills	..	..	..	158 12
Tata Mills	..	..	..	107 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	257 8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	192 8
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	19 4
Central India Mining	..	..		29 8
Indian Cement	..			115
Katni Cement ord.	..	..	..	135
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	49 12
Tram Co. Ord.	..	..	..	133 2
Tata Hydro	1070	1070	1065	1065
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	57 12	57 12	55	55 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	171 4	171 4	161 4	165
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent	..	..		77 7
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	..	..		107 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Peper Rs. 77|4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|6.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103|2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 107|3.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105|.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|8.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86|12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86|12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103|4
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Forward rates for 3 1|2 per cent Rs. 77|7; 1945-55 Rs. 107|6.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.
(B. T.) Dated, 16|2|1927.
Openion 11-0 Rs. 287 1/4.
12-15 Rs. 288 Settlement rate.
1-30 Rs. 288 1/4.
2-45 Rs. 289.
4-0 Rs. 288.
5-15 Rs. 287 1|2.
6-30 Rs. 288 1|2.
Last 7-0 Rs. 289.
To-day's
Highest rate Rs. 289 1/4 Lowest rate. Rs. 287

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward market has ruled weak today by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in January Shipment Prices for Java B. R. B. Beet and German Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 12/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment January Sh. 18/2 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/4 per cwt F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

Feb/March Sh. 18/11. per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/8 per cwt.

Shipment January Sh. 18/1 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Feb/March Sh. 18/4 per cwt F. B. H.

German Crystal Sugar:—

Shipment January Sh. 17/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—

March per cwt 18|7-1|2 offered.

July|Sept per cwt. 17|3 offered.

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 17|4-1|2 offered.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay:—

July|Sept. per cwt. 17|5-1|2 offered.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—

July|Sept. per cwt. 17|6-1|4 offered.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The market is quiet but steady. Business is small.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	13	4	0
Linseed May	11	2	9

The Linseed market ruled steady to-day with an improved demand.

The Wheat market ruled quiet but steady.

Linseed May	11	2	6
Wheat May	7	13	6

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed Brown Small	10	7	0
Rapeseed Gujerath Yellow	12	12	0
,, Cawnpore	12	8	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Castorseed Bold	10	4	0
Castorseed Small	11	0	0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13	6	0
Tingel Bold 85/15	17	0	0
Tilseed Small	16	0	0
Cottonseed	4	13	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	6	0
Wheat Karachi Bugla	8	8	0
Pissi Seoni 70/30	8	6	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Silver market opened firm in sympathy with better London quotations and Chinese exchange being received 2/7/4 with March delivery at Rs. 61/10, but the market declined on local operators selling to 60/12 on political rumours. At the decline there was some short covering and prices recovered somewhat and finally closed as under.

The general sentiment is fairly committed to Bullish ideas on strong local statistical position, moreover in some quarters operators are expecting increased duty in the coming Budget which will induce larger holdings. As long as there are small stocks, it is reasonable to expect that chances are not in favour any marked fall except for political causes. However if nothing adverse happens, the market is likely to be manipulated and we think is fairly safe to keep long in weak moments.

Spot Silver	61	4	0
March delivery	61	2	0
Pagan delivery	60	2	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Gold market continues quiet and featureless. Prices are unchanged as under:—

Ready Gold	21	8	0
March delivery	21	7	9
Pagan delivery	21	8	6
National Bank	21	11	6
Chartered Bank	21	11	6
Central Bank	21	10	6
Sovereigns	18	9	6

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine:—During the month of January 37,862 tons of Ore were mined including 2,455 tons of High Grade Ore.

26,250 tons of Ore were milled in the treatment plant producing 8,907 tons of Leady Concentrates, 10,074 tons of Lead bearing material, including 2,073 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 4,679 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were: 4,700 tons Refined Lead, 407,960 ounces Refined Silver. Of Silver production 28,304 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,500 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 12.4 ounces of Silver; 6.3 per cent Lead; 46 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 1,173 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products, and 4,142 tons Copper Ore. 50 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced. Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 304 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Feb. 16th.

JUTE.

Albion	540	Howrah	47/10
Alliance	617	India	200
Alexandra		Kamarhatty	700
Anglo-India	415	Kankanarrah	542
Auckland	295	Kelvin	900
Barnagore	235	Khardah	500
Bally	251	Kinnison	1070
Birla	11/10	Lansdowne	317
Belvedere	615	Lawrence	655
Budge-Budge	550	Lothian	507
Caledonian	645	Naihati	514
Chapdani	186	National	34/12
Clive	40/12	New Central	630
Craig	5	Northbrook	69
Cheviot	328	Nudea	48
Dalhousie	476	Orient	278
Delta	615	Presidency	9/6
Empire	58/8	Reliance	83/4
Fort Gloster	990	Soorah	33
Fort William	382	Standard	495
Gondalpara	1100	Union	632
Gourepore	765	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/6	HESSIAN	14/8
Hooghly	88	JUTE.	

COTTON.

Agra United		Dunbar	212
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/2

BengalNagpur	21/10	New Ring	391

COAL.

Burrakur	18/12	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgar		Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah	
		Raneegunge	31/8
Katras Jherriah		Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.		Marshalls	
B.I. ,, D		Madon Theatres	
Burma Corp		Scindia Steam	
C.P. Cement		Titagar Paper	
Howra Oil		Thorney Croft	
Hume Pipe		Imperial Bank	
I.I. Still	10	Conty.	

3 1/2 per cent Paper	77/6
45/55 Loan	107/6

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons strong. Coals were quiet. Government Securities were easier. Presidency Jute Mills Co. declared six annas dividend for ordinary shares Advisable selling jute shares at present rates.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 16

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lt			
Textile	,,	0	10	6
Century	,,	0	10	6
Jacob	,,	0	10	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	0
Apollo	,,	0	10	0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight)	34/40 In:			
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	14	6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0	14	9
Century 6404-8705	,,	0	15	3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	15	3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0	15	6
Phoenix	,,	0	15	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	14	6
Mankji (Patangia)	,,	0	14	9
Kaliamardan	,,	0	15	0
Daud Sahib.	,,	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No. 5202/5303			
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	15	3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	15	0
David Mill	,,	0	15	3
Apollo	,,	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	0	14	9
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender	34-42 In:—			
Textile (Fand)	per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	14	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	14	0
Apollo Pyala)	,,	0	14	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	14	0
Sakuntala	,,	0	14	0
Sundari Brand	,,	0	13	9
Globe	,,	0	13	9
Rachael	,,	0	13	9
Pelkhi	,,	0	14	0
Maher.	,,	0	14	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	14	6
Textile	,,	0	14	6
Century	,,	0	13	6
Maher	,,	0	13	6
DHOTIES. 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	6
DHOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	14	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	6
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1386 Tata	,,	2	13	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	,,	3	13	0
Century	,,	4	0	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	3	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5806 Sholapur	,,	10	8	0
2920 Jacob	,,	5	6	0
5800 Kurla	,,	3	4	0
1325 Moraji	,,	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7	6	0
Hindustan	,,	7	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	6	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	13	6
Textile	,,	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	4	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	2	0
Apollo David	,,	2	2	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	1	0
Great	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix		1	1	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	1	0
Tata	,,	1	0	6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—				
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15	0
David	,,	0	15	0
Mahal		0	1	6

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 16th February 1927.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£104.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£81.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£0. 8.0
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£107.0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£0.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£0.14.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£7.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/88)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.16.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.19.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£14.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£121.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£70.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.15.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.1.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£48.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£10.2.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£5.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£196.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£86.0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£97.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934148)	£100	£100	£97.15.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£101.10.0

REMARKS:— Market—Steady but quiet.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London, dated 14-2-27.—

	Name	Latest Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. (1)	1 4 0
2.	4 1/2 p.c. India Loan 1950/55 (100)	91 15 0
3.	African & Eastern Trade Corpn. Ord. (1)	1 10 6
4.	Anglo Dutch Plants of Java (1)	2 9 0
5.	Attock Oil (1)	1 2 6
6.	Associated Portland Cement (1)	0 16 3
7.	Bengal Iron Ord. (1)	0 12 3
8.	Burma Corpn. (Rs. 10)	0 14 0
9.	British American Tobacco (1)	4 19 9
10.	Courtaulds (1)	6 8 0
11.	Calico Printers (1)	1 6 3
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. (6/8)	1 7 9
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co. (1)	5 15 0
14.	English Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	0 15 0
15.	Fine Spinners Ord. (1)	2 3 0
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord. (1)	1 11 0
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. (1)	4 3 9
18.	Seimens Bros. (1)	1 9 6
19.	Central Provinces Manganese (1)	6 15 0
20.	Marconi Ord. (1)	0 15 3
21.	Malayalam Plantations Ord. (8)	1 19 0
22.	British Burma Pets Ord. (8)	0 10 0
23.	Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord. (1)	2 2 3
24.	Soudan Plantations (1)	4 16 3
25.	Vickers Ord. (6/8)	0 8 7-1/2
26.	Barsi Light Ry. Co. Ord. (10)	15 0 0
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. (1)	5 7 9

Remarks: Government Securities—Steady. General Securities—Steady but little doing Oil Shares—Closed weak.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

February, 16.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review:

Our Silver market has for the most part of the week been steadily declining and the prices are nearly Rs. 2-0 lower than the last week. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 63-4-0 on the 8th instant and the lowest Rs. 60-4-0 on the 11th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 3-0. The weakness which started in the commencement of the week has been due to the heavily declining the Shanghai exchanges.

T. T. Shanghai on London has declined by 0-2 1/4 in comparison to the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-8 3/4 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-6 1/2 on the 14th instant. z

The London market is lower by 1 1/4d due mainly to China selling and absence of support. The highest price for ready Silver in London was 27 7/16d on the 7th instant and the lowest 26 3/16d on the 14th instant.

The New York Silver price is 56 1/2 cents i.e. 2 1/2 cents below last week. The highest rate was 59 cents on the 7th instant and the lowest 56 1/2 cents on the 14th instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-9-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 for the second settlement. The London price having declined to £4-4-10 3/4 on the 8th instant is again £4-4-11 1/2

The silver prices are still dominated by China. The political situation in that quarter continued very uncertain and so also the course of prices for the present.

Criminal proceedings have been launched against two constables of Coonoor for taking away Rs. 14 from the body of a dead beggar at Berlayam. The Magistrate has framed a charge of misappropriation and the case has been adjourned till the 26th instant.—Free Press.

A light shower if rain, accompanied by lightning and thunder, fell at Cawnpore on Monday night.—A. P.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report under date 15th inst.:—

AMERICANS.

A week of steady markets closes with the March and May Contracts in New York lower by 11 and 8 points respectively.

The chief feature has continued to be the Farm Relief Bill which was carried by the Senate on Friday last. It was generally expected that the Senate would pass the Bill, but before it becomes operative it has yet to be signed by President Coolidge, which, we understand, is unlikely as recent cables from New York state that it is the general belief htat the President will veto the Bill.

This morning we received a cable from one of our Liverpool cornespondents reading as under:—

"Recent apathetic opinions now bullishly inclined owing good trade demand, limited offerings and better mill business. Expect reduction acreage 13 per cent., fertilizers 50 per cent. Complaints are general regarding quality seed."

The realisation of such an appreciable reduction in fertilizers may later prove to be an important bullish factor, but in the meantime disregarding propaganda regarding New Crop developments, the undertone in view of the steadily expanding Trade demand, is extremely healthy, and the likelihood of any important break in values seems less likely than ever.

The U. S. Mill consumption for January totalled 665,000 bales, precisely the same as in the previous month and compares with tion from this quarter for the first half of 583,000 bales in January 1926. Consumption the season is in excess of last season over the same period by rather more than 1 4 million bales.

We consider to hold a favourable opinion of the market and consider any easiness presents a good opportunity for purchases.

BOMBAY.

A week of erratic markets ends with Contract values about Rs. 6 higher. Sentiment has continued to be bullish and offerings generally have not been plentiful.

A prominent feature recently has been the healthy demand for actual cotton in the local markets, where Japanese buying particularly has been daily in evidence. Japanese Houses have also been buyers of Broach and Oomra Contracts as the result of improved demand, though we understand that the recent business for the most part has been put through at unremunerative prices.

The improvement in both Cloth and Yarn is enabling Mills to follow the advance in the raw material which is perhaps the healthiest feature of the local market.

Although our parity continues distinctly unfavourable, we cannot forsee any bearish feature which is likely to cause any appreciable break in values and we would, therefore, advocate purchases in all easy markets.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA SCHOOLS.

The Ninth Social Gathering and Prize-distribution of the Chikitsak Samooha Schools was held on Sunday, last under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar.

The programme which commenced with a prayer and a welcome address by Principal V. R. Nerurkar, in which he dwelt upon the all-sided progress of the Schools and the brilliant results achieved by the schools in the past years. After the distribution of prizes and medals to successful competitors by Mrs. Patkar, the President made a speech in which he eulogised the general management and the excellent work of the Principal and the staff and commenced the general tone and efficiency of the schools.

A message from Madras says: Hundred-thirty-eight tins of saccharine suspected to be smuggled were seized by the Customs authorities on Tuesday morning in the premises of Messrs. Spencer and Company, Mount Road. An enquiry is being held.—Free Pess.

SHIPPING

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

S.S. "Dumana," Capt. Stockwell from London.

S.S. "Egremont," Capt. Holth, from Calcutta.

S.S. "Maur," Capt. Rawland, from Bangkok.

S.S. "Radix," Capt. Lane, from Sen Pedro.

S.S. "Gange," Capt. Gazana, from Genoa.

S.S. "City of Nagpur," Capt. Rae, from Liverpool.

S.S. "Gothland," Capt. Sandon, from Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

S.S. "Jehangir" Capt. Voller, for Jeddah.

LOADING.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

Steamer "Razmak" for Aden.
Steamer "Barala" for Busrah.
Steamer "Dumana" for London.
Steamer "Egremont" for New York.
Steamer "Dogra" for Rangoon.
Steamer "Tomi Maru" for Kobe.

S.S. "Dumana":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Dumana," arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Egremont":—The Volkert Bros.' steamer "Egremont," arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Maur":—The F. E. Campbell Company's steamer "Maur," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. "Radix":—The steamer "Radix," arrived in harbour yesterday from Sen Pedro, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. "Gange":—The M. Italiana steamer "Gange" arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. "City of Nagpur":—The K. N. Company's steamer "City of Nagpur" arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Gothland":—The Graham T. Company's steamer "Gothland," arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. "Jehangir":—The T. M. Company's steamer "Jehangir" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 808 pilgrims.

IMPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

S.S. "Indus Maru" from Osaka. Agents: O. S. Kaisha Ltd.:—

163 cases and 408 cks. cotton yarn; 11 cases toys; 24 cases porcelaine bare; 19 cases cotton hoisery shirts; 453 cases glass ware; 15 cases cotton goods; 192 bags cotton shirting; 75 cases cotton drill; 18 cases twill; 16 cases buttons; 67 cases glass beads; 162 cases brass circles; 35 cases glass bottles; 75 cases grey cotton sheeting; 12 cases stripped cotton sheeting; 30 packages crucibles; 13 cases whistles; 12 cases garfers; 20 cases beau paste; 19 cases celluloid bangles; 119 cases enamellware; 14 cases machineries; 280 cases glass bangles.

Kobe:—112 cases cotton hosiery; 20 cases cotton flannel; 142 cases glass ware; 12 cases cotton goods; 1,000 pieces aspenlogs; 15 cases playing cards; 14 cases earthenware; 10 cases shoe laces; 50 bags cotton yarn; 29 cases bamboo ware; 14 cases porcelainware; 69 cases strawmaking; 160 brls. coal pitch; 10 cases for cleats; 25 packages sulpher; 10 cases stationary; 10 cases celluloid bangles; 23 cases matting ware.

Moji:—12 bags cotton yarn; 20 cases grey cotton ware; 50 cases brass ware.

Hongkong:—75 bundles Sugar candy; 10 cases cotton socks; 100 bags refined sugar; 30 cases salmon.

Singapore:—1,709 bags sago flour; 361 bags beetle nuts; 47 bundles gonjeaj 669 bundles Rattan; 20 packets and 4 cases gambhier; 17 bags nutmags; 10 cases mace; 5 cases camphor.

Batavea:—563 chests tea.

Colombo:—70 bags plumbago; 105 chests tea; 72 bags matress fibre.

S.S. "By. Peen" from Abadan, Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

6331 tons liquid fuel; 64 cylinders.

S.S. "Balarpur" from Rangoon, Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.:—

6,71,985 gallons and 300 cks. kerosine oil; 450 cks. lubricating oil; 2 cylinders; 480 bags paraffin wax; 8,312 cases candles.

S.S. "James" from Rangoon, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

78,088 bags rice; 16 bundles wood ware; 16 cases piecegoods; 100 cases soap; 7 cases cigars; 6 cases mosquito coils; 54 pieces black tin; 4 bales cotton; 70 cases cutch; 5 bars tool steel.

S.S. "Nayana" from Kobe, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

3 cases buttons; 7 cases toys; 2 cases tin boxes.

Shanghai:—303 cases, 192 bundles; 2,974 cases and 92 bags tea; 12 packages and 29 cases silk piecegoods; 1,372 bags beams; 17 bags yarn silk.

Hongkong:—50 cases arrimoney regulars; 6 bags silk; 92 cases cotton socks; 500 bags sugar; 10 cases silk goods; 38 cases fire crackers.

Cantoo:—33 bags cassia; 6 boxes silk piecegoods.

Singapore:—442 bags sago flour; 361 rolls roofing paper; 616 bags beetle nuts; 56 bags nutmegs.

Penang:—786 slates tins and tin blocks; 463 bags pearl tapioca; 6 bags nutmegs.

Batavia:—6 cases hand saws.

Colombo:—50 bags and 3 boxes tea; 18 bags wool; 1 case, 48 pipes and 98 cks. tallow; 30 cases and 90 cks mutton dripping; 30 cases beef dripping; 15 cks. glycerine; 18 cases caned goods; 15 cases deserts; 36 cases jam; 60 bags aracnuts; 18 bags dale; 179 cases cutlery.

Melbourne:—585 cases jams; 5 cases sauce; 53 cases deserts.

Sydney:—51 cks and 32 pipes tallow.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" for London:—

10 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Son; 8 cks. lead, S. D. Engineer; 315 cwt. coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 6 bales goat skins, M. Mohamed Ali and Co.; 390 bags paper, E. Virjee and Co.

Marsellics:—5,000 cwt. linseed, 2,100 cwt. castor seed, Rala Bros.

S.S. "Dumana" for London:—2,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.; 4,711 cwt. linseed oil cakes, N. Velmoilomed; 4,097 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd.; 3,150 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons Ltd.

Hamburg:—55 bags raw cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 110 bags cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Antwerp:—2,000 cwt. crushed bones, M. Bhuta and Co.; 4,000 cwt. crushed bones, F. Ebrahim and Co. Ltd.; 222 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. "Gange" for Genova:—1,000 cwt. ground nuts, J. A. Beg Bic and Co. Ltd.; 200 tons iron and steel scrap, K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales raw cotton, Vurdham Bros.; 339 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.; 200 tons iron rails and steel boiler plates, M. Trembaklal Amrutlal.

S.S. "Gothland" for Antwerp:—359 cwt. hemp, S. Paramanand; 30 bales goat hair, K. Esmail.

BIG GANG CASE.

ACCUSED JOINTLY AND SEPARATELY CHARGED

The story of the operations of the big gang of alleged dacoits, house-breaking, burglars and receivers and disposers of stolen property, whose ramifications are alleged to have extended over the city and even beyond the suburbs into the districts, is now being unfolded before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon police court. The gang is cosmopolitan in character, being "generalled" by a Parsee named Kaikhusroo Cama, and recruited from Christian and Mahomedan elements. About twenty-one charge sheets are placed before the Magistrate, five separate charges being fixed against Cama and others charge him and the rest of the gang jointly. The total property involved is in the region of half a lakh, consisting of Government bonds and a miscellaneous assortment of goods. The value of property directly ascribed to Cama is about Rs. 3,000. Two members of the gang, it will be recalled, had made a daring escape from the cells of the Byculla police station but were rearrested shortly after.

LABOUR NOMINATIONS.

RESOLUTIONS OF A. I. T. U. C.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held on Sunday, the 13th February in the Servants of India Society's Home to consider the labour nominations made by Government to the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided. Seventeen members representing nine affiliated unions were present. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"(1) This meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its indignation at Government's flagrant action in throwing overboard the recommendations made by the said body for nomination of three representatives of Labour to the Labour seats in the Bombay Legislative Council and places on record its emphatic protest against Government's submitting to a procedure for nomination for the labour seats which is, in the opinion of the above Committee, is entirely arbitrary and unacceptable by the United Labour of Bombay.

(2) This meeting calls upon the three nominated members to give resignation of the seats offered to them by Government as they formed a part of the selection Committee and their action is bound to prejudice their relation to the said body which is the only representative organization of Labour in Bombay."

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of January last, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals employed in all 56 Agents, of these, 6 were on sick leave and 3 were employed for office and hospital work. The 47 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,546 individuals during the month.

In 1,371 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 93 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz. 96 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates. In 2 cases the animals were sent to the Hospital without fine. In 71 cases the accused were acquitted. In 101 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 66 loaders were convicted, of whom, 63 were fined Rs. 364|12 in all and 3 were acquitted.

or less. In 26 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating grose cruelty to their animals. In 35 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

According to arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night 38 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol.

HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

754 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as Out-Patients free of any charge at dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

Twelve members of the Hyderabad Municipality have sent in a requisition for calling a special meeting of that body to consider the speech delivered by Mr. Jethamal Parsram, a municipal councillor, who recently alleged that half a dozen councillors were used to take bribes and demand from him a statement of specific names and in case of his failure to do so to apply for his removal from the municipality.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Protest at Entertainment Tax, Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank, 6-30 p.m.

Prof. A. H. Compton's lecture on "Light Waves and Light Projectiles," Royal Institute of Science, 4-30 p.m.

Rev. H. Heras' lecture on "Ancient India," Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of February 3 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council Meets, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Gokhale Anniversary observance, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas presiding.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Morea" at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

MANIBAI—"Bai Manibai wife of Mr. Meghji Mathradas Toprani died on Tuesday night. Her Uttamana ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. (B. T.), on Thursday, the 17th instant at his place at Lalbagh."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Kohrya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 18th instant.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 18th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Out of the three candidates who stood for election to a seat in the Bombay Medical Council in place of the late Mr. K. G. Lohokare, Capt. N. H. Kulkarni, has been declared to be duly elected.

MEETING OF BOMBAY WASHERMEN.

A public meeting of the Washermen of Bombay under the Bombay Municipality will be held at Mahalakshmi Ghat near Mahalakshmi Station on Saturday (the 19th instant) at 5-30 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. H. Heras, S.J., Professor of Indian History, St. Xavier's College, will deliver a lecture on "Ancient India" to students in the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday), the 17th instant. The lectures is open to the public.

HARMONIES OF ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Ziaul Islam, a public lecture in Urdu on "Harmonies of Islam to the truths of Hinduism and Christianity" will be delivered by Moulvi Fazlur Rahaman, to morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Jamal Hali near Murga Grin Mosque.

"COMMERCE AS VOCATION."

To-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. Principal M. L. Tannan, will deliver a public lecture in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, on "Commerce as Vocation." Mr. Lalji Naranji, Esqr. will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

Under unavoidable circumstances, the General Meeting of the above Union has been postponed to 17th instant at 5-30 instead of 6-30 p.m. as announced in this columns. All those who are interested in Labour movement are requested to be present, at Matunga, Jiwraj Nensi's Wadi.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Professor Arthur H. Compton, of the Chicago University will deliver the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of University Lectures in the Physics Lecture Theatre, Room No. 2, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Light Waves and Light Projectiles." The lecture is open to the public.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.

The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of His Highness the late Lieutenant-General Sir Madhorao Scindia Maharaja of Gwalior will take place at the Hall of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj Griha, Nayalkar's Road, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Thursday) between the hours of 6-15 and 7 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Gwalior will unveil the portrait.

COL. OLCOTT'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

The 20th Anniversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 80th Birtiday of the Right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater falling to-day (Thursday) the 17th instant (the Adyar Day) will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when short speeches in English and Vernaculars will be delivered by Prof. V. S. Bhagvat Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Mavji Govindji will preside.

CHILDREN AND BABY WEEK EXHIBITION.

A public meeting to protest against the non-admission of children below the age of twelve years in the Baby Week Exhibition at Parel and to request the organizers of that exhibition to lift the ban on children will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Poibawdi, Parel, in open ground near the tram lines. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law will preside.

SEND-OFF TO PROF. WADIA.

A hearty send-off was given to Professor A. S. Wadia, patron of Aikya-Wardhak Maratha Samaj at Chembur, who is proceeding to England, under the presidentship of Mr. Ramchandra Tukaram Chemburker in the Samaj Hall on Sunday last. After a short speech by Pro. Vaidya and Mr. Dhakjee Vamanjee, Pro. Wadia presented a carpet to the Night School managed by the Samaj.

ESSAY COMPETITION PRIZE.

The Aryan Excelsior League shall give a prize of Rs. 10 in cash for the best essay in English (which should not be more than 100 lines in length and shall not be returned) on "What measures should be adopted for promoting social intercourse and friendly feeling between Britons and Indians" to be competed by College students (male and female) and to be sent on or before the 15th March, 1927, to Mr. S. K. Naique, Lukhmi Building, Girgaum, Bombay 4. The result of which will be declared on the 21st March at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, a meeting will be held at Hira Bagh (C. P. Tank) Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give expression to the grievances and hardships caused by the entertainment tax, and to support the bill which will be brought by Mr. B. T. Desai at the next Legislative Council meeting to abolish the Entertainment Tax. Dr. Velker Savarkar, Mr. Kolhatker and Mrs. Gokhale will speak on the occasion. Mr. Baloobhai T. Desai will preside.

Prof. Kapleshvari Buva and his party will give a concert in Indian music when an entrance fee of annas four only is kept.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Officers of the 1st Battalion, the South Stafford Shire Regiment on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY PLEADER

UNANIMOUSLY FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

The trial concluded yesterday at the High Court Sessions of the case in which Dattatraya Deshpande, a pleader is charged with abetment of forgery and using a forged document as a genuine one.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, represented the accused.

The prosecution evidence being over, the accused made a statement to the Court, in the course of which he stated that in March last, Vallabhdas, whom he had known for several years, brought to him a Gujarati gentleman who was introduced by the name of Muljibhai Chhaganlal. On Vallabhdas' request, he agreed to work in connection with an assignment stated to be in his favour. The accused received a crossed-cheque from the Official Assignee, but the bogus Muljibhai asked for cash, saying that he had no account with any bank. The accused, therefore, credited the cheque in his own account with the Imperial Bank, and drew a cheque for the amount in favour of his clerk. After the latter cheque was cashed, the money was paid to the bogus Muljibhai.

Mr. Binning then addressed the jury for the prosecution, and was followed by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the defence.

Counsel submitted that most of the prosecution witnesses were unmitigated liars, especially Vallabhdas who was disowned by Mr. Binning. But the case must stand or fall by the evidence of Vallabhdas who had admitted that he was an undischarged insolvent and had been trafficking in dividend warrants from the Official Assignee's office. He was being prosecuted in half a dozen other cases for getting bogus persons to sign dividend warrants before many pleaders and getting money on them. His evidence was so unreliable that "you cannot hang even a dog on that." His deposition had been contradicted in material particulars by the real Muljibhai who denied having ever gone to the Official Assignee's office. Counsel submitted that the guilt of the accused had not been proved by the prosecution.

In his summing up, his Lordship, asked the jury to consider whether the accused had profited by the transaction. Even if the forgery was committed by some person represented to be the real claimant, the accused would not be guilty if he believed in such a representation. Commenting on the evidence of witnesses, his Lordship thought that the deposition of Vallabhdas might properly be discarded in favour of that of the real claimant Muljibhai. If they were satisfied that a bogus person was introduced to the accused and the amount was paid to him, then the accused should be held to be innocent.

The jury unanimously found the accused "not guilty" on both the charges. His Lordship, agreeing with it, acquitted the accused and ordered him to be discharged.

A TEST CASE AGAINST G. I. P. RY.

A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee was held at its office on Tuesday, under the Chairmanship of Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat.

A petition signed by Mr. Jankidas and other 20 hawkers for license was considered, it was unanimously resolved that the party be informed to send the petition direct to the Railway authority.

The letter from Mr. Navalkar, dated 7th January, 1927, was recorded and the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, was requested to refund annas 10 as no penalty should be charged in this case. In case the Railway Co. refuses to refund the same within a fortnight, the Secretaries are authorised to make a test casf coi recovering the amount.

MURDER OF TWO PATHANS.

EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S INQUIRY.

The Court room of the City Coroner Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale was crowded by a large number of Pathans, policemen and spectators on Wednesday noon when the inquest touching the murder of the two Pathans Shirakat Shah and Mirada Kokal who were found murdered in cold blood in the compound of a chawl at the junction of Cadell and Sayani Road at Parbhadevi on Tuesday morning, was commenced, Inspector Karnik of the Delisle Road Police Station led the evidence and Shamshir Mahomed Hussein, Shina Bada and Miyada Miya Saiyad, the three suspects who were arrested by the police on Tuesday were brought before the Coroner and his jury in hand-cuffs.

It would appear that the inquiries of the police are nearly over and it is rumoured that sufficient evidence has been collected by the police to proceed against the three suspects who were found wandering in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of the place where the crime was committed in the early hours of Tuesday morning. On being arrested by the police patrol, they were unable to explain their movements and three persons were therefore searched. From the pocket of the first suspect Shamshir Rs. 200 in cash and from that of the other a clasp knife with fresh blood stains on it were found while on the clothes of all the three of them there were fresh blood stains. They were therefore subjected to a searching inquiry and the second and the third suspects are said to have made their statements before the police in Pushtu.

The inquest at the Corner's Court began at about 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday, when the first witness examined was Imamji Nare, a watchman at Jain building at Gowalia Tank Road. Giving evidence in Pushtu he said that he had seen the dead bodies of the two deceased and had identified them. Shirkatshah was related to witness as his sister's son. He was employed as a watchman at the Indian Hollow Concrete Company at Cadell Road and was residing inside the compound of the Company, witness had seen him alive last about eight days before. He received news of Shirkatshah's murder on Tuesday noon. Miyada Kokal the second pathan was unemployed and was residing with Shirkatshah. The native place of Shirkatshah was Helium in Peshawar District, Shamshir Mahomed suspect No. 1 belonged to the same village. Suspect No. 1 had borrowed Rs. 50 a year ago from Shirkatshah with a promise to return it when he found some service, but he went away to his native place. Shirkatshah thereupon wrote to his brother whom the suspect gave the money. Witness then did not see the suspect in Bombay, thereafter but Shirkatshah had informed him that he had returned to Bombay. Shirkatshah used to draw a salary of about Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month and used to keep the money with himself.

Abdul Wakeel Noorjali residing at Cadell Road with deceased Shirkatshah giving evidence said that on 14th night he (witness) went to bed at 12 midnight in the hut. Before that he had talked with the two deceased inside the shed. The door was locked from inside. He heard no sounds in the morning. On Tuesday morning some people knocked at the door, witness who was sleeping got up and tried to open the door but the police opened it. On coming out he saw the police and the dead bodies of the two deceased. Shirkatshah was lying on the cot with his throat cut while the second deceased was lying on the ground with his throat cut and intestines out.

Haji Murad Ali, a tea-shopkeeper at Cadell Road said that he had known Shirkatshah for about three years and the other deceased for about one month. Shirkatshah was a regular customer of witness tea-shop. On Monday night he (Shirkatshah) with the other deceased and Wakeel had come to his shop. Shirkatshah and Wakeel took tea and the other deceased went away without it. Murdad the other deceased returned after some time with a vessel in his hand and made a purchase. When he (witness) was going to close his shop he saw suspects No. 2 Shina Bada and Miyada suspect No. 3 near his shop. At about 11-45 p.m. witness went to his milkman and while he was returning at about 0-15 a.m. he saw the same two pathans suspects Nos. 2 and 3 washing their hands at a public water tap about 150 paces away from his shop just at the junction of Cadell and Old Parbhadevi Roads. Witness then went to sleep in his shop. Next morning some customers of his informed him of the two murders, therefore he went and saw the two deceased murdered. He then made his statement on the spot. Subsequently when he was taken to the police station the same noon, he identified suspects Nos. 2 and 3 from a number of pathans.

The Coroner then rose for lunch.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who had examined both the bodies said the deceased Miadad's head was almost severed from the body. There was a traverse wound of the abdomen, eight inches long, through which coil of intestines protruded. The groutal bone was fractured just above the eye. There were contusions on elbows, on the outside of the right knee, on the right shoulder and a lacerated wound above and to outer side of the left eye. The cause of death was haemorrhage from cut throat.

As regards the wounds on the body of Shirkakt the doctor said his throat was also cut, the wound being six inches long. All tissues to the spine were severed and the vertebral column was notched. Death was due to cut throat. The wound, in his opinion, was inflicted while the deceased was lying down. The injuries on the bodies could have been caused by a penknife which showed blood and hair on the blade.

Sakharam Raghu, a cart driver residing in a shed at the junction of Sayani and Cadell roads, deposed that he had seen five Pathans the three suspects and the two dead men, seated on a bench near the pavement a little before midnight on Monday. Witness went to sleep without taking much notice of them. Witness got up at about 3 a.m., fed his bullocks and went to the water tap, where he saw three Pathans washing their hands and feet at the tap. When he was returning to his shed he saw two policemen escorting the three suspects along Agarbazar Road.

Witness went to bed and on Tuesday morning he saw two dead bodies in the compound near his shed. There were a number of people including several police officers whom he told what he had seen. In the afternoon he picked out the three suspects at an identification parade at the De Lisle Road police station. The suspects did not ask the witness any questions.

Ramchandra Vishnu, a policeman, who was on duty from Monday midnight to 3 a.m. on Tuesday morning at Agarbazar, stated that he went to wake up his relief who was sleeping near his post. While the relief was dressing, the three suspects were going towards Dadar along Old Parbhadevi Road. His suspicions being aroused, Ramchandra asked them to stop. One of the Pathans refused to stop saying that they wanted to go to Dadar. The two policemen, however, stopped them and searched them.

One of the Pathans, Shina Bada, had a blood stained pen-knife attached to a chain in his pocket. Miradad had a pen-knife in his pocket. The third man had R175, and a pair of seissors. They were taken to the police station, where the suspects explained that the money was their wages. In the morning, the blood-stained knife was more closely examined. Fresh cuts were seen on the right hand of Miradad and also some blood stains on the clothes. The suspects, were at this stage asked if they had anything to say. They had no statements to make.

SUSPECTS HELD GUILTY.

The jury were unanimous in their verdict that the deceased had died due to their throats having been cut. On the evidence before them they held that the deceased had been murdered by the suspects, who had aided and abetted each other in committing the double murder. They recommended the vigilance of the policemen, Ramchandra and Sitaram, to the Commissioner of Police.

ALLEGED CHEATING & MISAPPROPRIATION

A SUGAR MERCHANT ARRESTED & BAILED OUT.

POLICE INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS.

One Moosa Fatha, a sugar merchant and general agent, carrying on business at Bombay was placed by Sergeant Oliveira of the Pydhownie Police Station on a charge of cheating in respect of bags of sugar valued at about R2,500. During the pending of the police investigations, the accused was allowed to remain on bail.

On Wednesday morning, when Sergeant Oliver placed the accused before the Court on an application for a further remand, Mr. Dhondy, pleader, presented an information to the Court on behalf of another complainant, Abdul Habeb Usman, charging the accused with criminal misappropriation to the extent of R28,000. The pleader alleged that the accused had been already adjudged insolvent at the instance of another party and that the accused had collected the sum of R28,000 and had disappeared, after dishonouring the hundis sent by the complainant. He, therefore, urged, that the presence of the accused could be secured by a substantial bail being ordered.

His Worship ordered bail to the extent of R10,000 in cash to be furnished by the accused forthwith. His Worship, however, refused the application of Mr. Dhondy that the accused be led into custody immediately as, having attended the Court in good faith on the strength of an existing bail, it was not fair to spring a surprise on the accused.

NO SECOND RAJ TILAK CEREMONY.

BASELESS RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

A communique issued by the Private Secretary's Office, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, states:—

"Various newspapers have recently given publicity to a rumour alleging that it is intended to celebrate once aain the Raj Tilak ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir. They have gone so far as to state that the celebration will take place on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Jammu and, further, that funds on a generous scale have already been provided. As some of them have waxed eloquent on the needlessness of this alleged expenditure it is hereby published for general information that this rumour is absolutely baseless and that no second Raj Tilak ceremony is coming off at the forthcoming Viceregal visit."

NEW COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SESSION BEGINS TOMORROW.

PRESENTATION OF BUDGET

The legislators of our Provincial Council are expected to have a very busy time on the very first Session in the last term of the legislature constituted under the 1919 Act. The Session opens on Friday (18th instant) in the Town Hall. The revised agenda of business to be transacted during this session is now available. The list, however, does not give the nature of the resolutions or bills that will be tabled for discussion and decision, but the names of the movers of the respective resolutions are given in the order provided by the ballot. About 28 names are given.

The first day, perhaps, will be spent in the swearing-in of the members of the Legislative Council. The business immediately following will be of considerable interest, as it is to be devoted to the election of the President and Deputy President of the Council. The election of the Chairman's panel will also take place immediately after the President and the Deputy President are elected.

The election of non-official members to the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1927-28 will follow the elections of President and Chairman. The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will then ask the Council to proceed with the election of members to the Finance Committee. The duration of the office of this Committee will be till the conclusion of the Budget meeting. The problematical issue of the Exchange Ratio being outside the purview of the Provincial Council, the exciting atmosphere of Delhi would not be imported into the Bombay Town Hall. Yet there will, it is presumed be enough for our legislators to keep themselves vigilant, when the demands for grants and supplementary demands would be taken up for consideration. Unlike the procedure in the Legislative Assembly, the presentation of the Provincial Budget would be almost the first important business of the Council.

As to when His Excellency the Governor will address the House is not definitely known. But that he will take an early opportunity is the general belief.

The legislative programme contains nine Government and six private bills. They are as follows:

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) Bill No. XVIII of 1926 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay)—First Reading.

(2) Bill No. XIX of 1926 (A Bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1864)—First Reading.

(3) Bill No. I of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879) First Reading.

(4) Bill No. II of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879)—First Reading.

(5) Bill No. III of 1927 (A Bill to provide for the establishment and the better regulation of Cotton Markets in the Bombay Presidency)—First Reading.

(6) Bill No. IV of 1927 (A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925)—First Reading.

(7) Bill No. V of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922)—First Reading.

(8) Bill No. VI of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipality Act, 1925)—First Reading.

(9) Bill No. VII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act, 1918)—First Reading.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Leave will be asked for the introduction of the following Bills standing in the names of different members:

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan: (1) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (2) A Bill further to amend the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, (3) A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan: A Bill to amend the President's Salary Act, 1924.

Mr. J. Addyman: A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil: A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

STIFF FIGHT AHEAD.

The nominations for Presidentship will most probably be taken up to-day and the election will be declared on Saturday. There is expected to be a tough fight for the presidential post as brisk canvassing for votes is already afoot.

THE COUNCIL HALL.

Elaborate preparations are going on in the Town Hall to convert the big Central Hall into the Council Hall. A semi-circular dais has been raised at one end of the Hall, and on it will be seated the President of the Council and the Governor whenever he comes to address the House. There is a sufficiently large press gallary and a still larger gallery for visitors. Close near the Council Hall there is the Committee room which has also been tastily decorated. The Finance Committee will be sitting here immediately it is constituted. Just opposite the Committee room, there is a spacious library for the use of the Councillors and attached to it there are two tiffin-rooms also for the exclusive use of the members.

LASTET NEWS.

LONDON, February 16.

Shanghai.—There are indications of rapid and unexpected developments in the military situation at Chekiang. A report says that Cantonese have captured Chuchow 45 miles Southwest of Hangchow which report is believed in well-informed circles here as also a report that the Southerners are developing offensive in the same region.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, February 16.

A meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was held to-night 'in camera' to consider the report submitted by the special committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the conduct of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Deputy Mayor. The meeting arrived at no decision and it stands adjourned to Friday next. It is understood some 60 Councillors and Aldermen attended the meeting at which the Deputy Mayor was also present. There was a divergence of opinion as regards the adoption of the report of the Committee. Mr. Suhrwardy has reserved his statement till next Friday.—Free Press.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF KHOJA WOMAN

FOUND HUNG BY NECK

Fatmabai (30) a Khoja woman residing in her room at Kandi Moholla on the ground floor of H. H. the Agakhan's chawl was found by her mother dead, hanging by the neck with a coir rope at about 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The deceased and her mother slept in the room on Tuesday night and the mother left early in the morning at about 3 a.m. on Wednesday for the Jamatkhana. The deceased was then asleep. On her return, the mother found her daughter hung up and dead.

The police who were informed, removed the body to the morgue.

"HINDI PUNCH" EDITOR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, February 16.

The police raided the office of the "Hindi Punch", with a warrant under Section 153A. and arrested the editor and printer for publishing an article entitled "Balidan." in an issue of the paper of January 27. They were let off on personal recognizance of R250 each. The case has been fixed for 28th February.—Free Press.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Feb. 15.

A variety entertainment was held on Sunday the 13th inst. at St. Blaise's Tennis Ground, Ambivli Road, Andheri. The proceeds are to go to the building fund of St. Blaise's School. A large and representative gathering from the parish as well as from the neighbouring places was present. Mr. R. D. Bell presided and among the many distinguished people present was Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.

The programme was neatly arranged and was highly appreciated as was testified to by the large applauses received. Special mention may be made of the "Poor Papa" comic song by Mr. W. Gonsalves and vocal solo (selected) by Miss A. D'Souza and these two items were appreciated with thunderous clappings. "The Irish Tiger" a drama in two acts was ably acted as the title suggests, the drama was full of action from start to finish full of mystery and "leaps" of fun. The parts of "Alderman Marrofot" and "P. Rean, the Irish Devil" acted by E. Gomes and R. D. Silva respectively are worthy of special mention as these two before were instrumental in giving a finishing stroke to the whole programme.

A Cawnpore message says: "Mr. Kamalapataji Singhaniya has been elected president of the forthcoming session of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha."—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 370, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	14.01
To-day's opening Rate	14.17
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	13.99
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL.

London, Feb. 16

Previous Closing Rate	7.53
To-day's Opening Rate	7.60
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing rate	7.54
Difference	+.01

Sewri	Rs. 288
Khandi	Rs. 289

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 16.

Silver Ready	Rs. 26-8-0
	3 annas higher
Silver Forward	Rs. 26-5-0
	3 annas higher

Tone of Market: India bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1927.

PROHIBITION FEASIBLE.

The Government of Bombay are committed, so far as official declarations have any value, to a policy of prohibition. They have accepted the proposition that prohibition must be achieved within twenty years. But the most recent official utterance on the subject, that of their new Excise Minister, Dr. Paranjpye, makes it doubtful whether they are genuinely desirous to accelerate the progress towards the goal of prohibition unless the pressure of public opinion compels them to do so. Dr. Paranjpye has very early indeed in his career as Excise Minister, gone the way of his predecessors in that office and is more concerned about the difficulties in the path if the goal is really to be reached and about the loss of revenue to the Government than about the progressive moral disaster to the whole population which the present Excise policy entails. If it is only the question of ways and means which comes in the way of Government we would invite their urgent attention to the constructive scheme of making good this loss of revenue which Mr. Bhopatkar propounded in a public lecture in Poona last week. His analysis of the subject of "loss of revenue", which is a convenient bugbear to official and non-official propagandists like the "Times of India," for example, against prohibition, should convince Government that non-official opinion is very much alive to the "difficulties" so monotonously trotted out by Excise Ministers and is prepared to suggest practical measures of taxation—if taxation must at all be resorted to—which will not be a burden upon the poor and which will amply repay the State for its loss of the immoral revenue from drink.

In his lecture Mr. Bhopatkar drew prominent attention to the fact that while in Bengal the revenue per head from Excise was only eight annas and in Madras one rupee, in Bombay it had reached the astounding figure of Rs. 2 per head. From 1917 onwards the Excise revenue in this Presidency has gone up so rapidly that unless this evil of depending upon the revenue from drink as a necessary item for expenditure is nipped in the bud, in future Government will be absolutely powerless to take it off. Mr. Bhopatkar suggests that it is thoroughly practicable to make an earnest beginning in introducing prohibition by embarking upon "compartmental" prohibition in either of three ways. It may be applied to all such districts where the drink habit has comparatively speaking not taken a thorough root or it may be applied on a wider scale to such of the divisions of the Presidency as are comparatively free from drink, or if a very small beginning only is proposed to be made, it can be applied firstly to the more drink-ridden parts or districts of the Presidency. He prefers the first of the three ways and estimates that the total annual loss in revenue will be about 82 lakhs. To meet this loss he suggests a tax on Exchange Transactions which may yield about 54 lakhs, a tobacco duty yielding 30 lakhs, and a duty on patent medicines yielding 10 lakhs per year. If the second proposal is to be favoured, he would like prohibition to be applied to Sind and the Southern Division first and he estimates in that case the loss of revenue to be 77 lakhs, which, in his opinion, can be easily recouped by the extra sources of taxation he has already suggested. In case the third proposal, that of applying prohibition to "cities and towns and districts which are more drink-ridden than other parts" is to be accepted, he would suggest that Bombay City and twenty other places be selected. Bombay alone contributes to the revenue from drink one crore and twenty lakhs a year and if it is to be excluded at first from the operation of the measure, a proposal which, in our opinion, will reduce the importance of the whole scheme, the loss of revenue from the twenty other places will be, in Mr. Bhopatkar's estimation, only 60 lakhs a year. But he is emphatic about the possibility of meeting the whole loss of revenue of about four crores per year if the Government of Bombay (1) make a retrenchment in salaries of their higher officials saving them a sum of fifty lakhs, (2) insist on securing remission of Provincial contribution from the Central Government to the extent of fifty-six lakhs, (3) secure from the same source a portion of the Income-Tax revenue and like the Local Fund Cess make a supplementary local charge in the Income-Tax within the Presidency, (4) charge sucession duties, and (5) tax tobacco and patent medicines. Even supposing that the just demands on the revenue sources of the Central Government are not listened to, the local Government have, in Mr. Bhopakar's opinion, ten other handsome sources of taxation of which they can make full use. The important among these are the duty on tobacco and patent medicines, the succession duties, a transit tax, a terminal tax, and a higher scale of registration fees. These, coupled with the retrenchment of fifty lakhs in expenditure every year, should, Mr. Bhopatkar suggests, provide the ways and means to begin compartmental prohibition at once.

Mr. Bhopatkar's suggestions deserve close attention. Other members of the Committee on prohibition have appended minutes of dissent to its report. When the report and the minutes are published the public will be in a better position to judge whether there is any necessity at all for new taxation. For, the Committee was merely asked to find new sources of revenue to make up for the loss of the Excise revenue. On the other hand the right method of approach was to examine the possibilities of retrenchment in the bloated spending departments and to devise such a programme of achieving prohibition within a well-defined period as to reduce the likely burden on the tax-payer to the minimum. The representatives of the tax-payer must, therefore, view all proposals to increase the burden on him with the closest scrutiny, bearing in mind the fact that officialdom may welcome new sources of revenue but be very loth to effect retrenchment.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We publish elsewhere the appeal issued by the authorities of the National Medical College of Bombay for a sum of about six lakhs to enable them to erect and equip a permanent building for this useful institution. In view of the large number of students anxious to qualify themselves for the medical profession the paramount necessity of running a college which can train a few hundred young men and women in the theory and practice of medicine and surgery will be obvious to all. The mission of the college and the efficiency of its management have been fully appreciated by all the leading doctors and officials—who were somewhat prejudiced against it before on account of the circumstances of its origin. The fact that the institution has now been registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has been affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is again recognised by the Government of Bombay, enables its alumni to prosecute higher studies in other institutions. It is, therefore, sad to find how so useful an institution is still compelled to struggle for its very existence. Thanks to the munificent generosity of Dr. A. L. Nair, the authorities have been relieved of a good deal of anxiety for the maintenance of the Hospital that was attached to the college from the beginning and we have already published in these columns a full account of Yamunabhai Nair Hospital—as it is now called—which is also in need of urgent expansion. But even so, the College consumes Rs. 1,500 per month in rent alone and though Dr. Nair has again come to the rescue with a permanent lease of a plot of land in front of the Hospital building, and even the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the college building was performed on 26th May last—the 2550th anniversary of the birthday of the Buddha—the building work cannot be effectively prosecuted without securing five lakhs for the purpose and a lakh more for fittings, furniture and equipments. The need of the building is most urgent, and in view of the agitation for adequate facilities for medical relief led by His Excellency the Governor himself, we have no doubt the generous public of Bombay will not fail to emulate the example of Dr. Nair and hasten to furnish necessary funds for this medical college.

We cannot but refer on this occasion to the past controversies that have gathered round this institution and that have partially prevented the public from giving it such sympathy and assistance as it has richly deserved. The National Medical College, as its very name indicates, was first started during the hey-day of the Non-co-operation movement by a band of pioneers who sought to take the opportunity of supplementing and improving on the facilities for medical education available in this city by starting a new college on entirely independent lines. Those were the days when the agitation for the boycott of all institutions aided by, or even affiliated to, any Government agency was in full swing. The new college, therefore, was started on its career in a very sympathetic atmosphere and sought to give training on mixed, that is, partly on new and partly on old indigenous, lines. But no sooner did the decline of the Non-co-operation movement commence after the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi than the college was faced with the very worst difficulties. After struggling against enormous odds for about two years, the authorities were placed on the horns of a cruel dilemma. They had either to allow all their good work to vanish, and see their pet institution founder with the many national schools that collapsed during that period—or they had to correlate their training to the standard set by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Acute differences naturally arose on this question as some of the pioneers continued to be staunch No-changers who would on no account countenance affiliation with even a semi-Government body. But, the majority of the Managing Committee thought more of the permanent interests of the medical education than of objects which had been practically waived by that time by the Congress itself and took the step of affiliating the institution to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. And now that these discussions are safely relegated to past history, all right-minded people will appreciate the efforts of those who have maintained the institution through thick and thin and help to support the greatest monument of the Non-co-operation movement in the City of Bombay.

Unfortunately the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has now decided to recover the loan of Rs. 20,000 which was given to this college. It is, however, common knowledge that these Congress loans are often written off ultimately if the institution is found to need the concession. But, evidently, there are some members in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who are not in sympathy with this institution because it has affiliated itself to a semi-Government body; hence this petulant demand for the return of a loan which the Committee knows very well the College is not in a position to return. May we, however, respectfully request the Committee if a gift of the amount—which has helped to impart medical knowledge to some students—would not be more justified than the voting of large sums that have been already spent by it on the national educational institutions which have had to be closed down? Cannot an appeal still be made to the larger patriotism and the sound commonsense of the Committee not to embarrass a college which serves a very useful purpose and which requires still bigger funds for its upkeep and expansion? We, therefore, earnestly request the Committee to reconsider its decision in the matter and we appeal to the public of Bombay to help the authorities of the National Medical College in the hour of its greatest need

"BLACKETT'S BOMBSHELL."

So Sir Basil Blackett is at it again. The exchange rate must be pushed up in order to maintain the prestige of Government and to frustrate the plans of the people's representatives. One would have thought that the Finance Member would be content with postponing the consideration of the ratio question till after the budget was presented so that he could hold up a pistol at the legislators and threaten them with dire consequences in case 18d. ratio was negatived. But no. Even while the Government Bill is on the table of the Assembly, Sir Basil must continue to turn his screw tighter so that much greater stringency may be created in the money market. The net contraction of 30.70 crores in the currency of the country has evidently not satisfied the Finance Member. So he has clearly set at nought, the Government promise to advance Rs. 4 crores to the Imperial Bank at 6 per cent. The increase of the Bank rate from 4 to 7 per cent. in less than six weeks leaves even the "Financial Times" of London no alternative but to infer that "the minimum rate has been raised by Government of India without notice from six to seven per cent." There is no doubt that "the news will come as a bombshell to the protagonists of the 16d. ratio who can scarcely have expected so original a reply to the Assembly debate on the postponement of the ratio Bill." So even a sympathetic critic of the Government of India, as the "Financial Times" has always been, has been compelled, on this occasion, to expose the unworthy tactics of Government who have not hesitated to hit their opponents below the belt. Sir Basil may well pride himself on hurling one more bombshell. But he will do well to remember that "it is the trade and the taxpayer who suffer the most while the Imperial Bank adds to its profits made by squeezing higher interest" and that these grievous wrongs have their way of burning into the hearts of the people, which may make Government sooner or later uncomfortable.

We are glad to see that Sir Purshotamdas has taken the earliest opportunity of heckling Sir Basil on the point and caught him in the meshes of his own words. Whatever the Finance Member may choose to say now, there is no doubt that the whole commercial community of India took the Government's announcement of August, 1924, to mean that they would lend any amount upto four crores to the Imperial Bank at 6 per cent. The sophistical interpretation Sir Basil sought to place upon his past words will not help him any further. The very fact that Government have contracted—almost crippled—the currency of the country to a frightful extent during the last year, while—as Sir Purshotamdas has pointed out in his minute of dissent—there was a net expansion of 11.12 crores per year during the five years 1920-25—is enough to convict the Finance Member of excessive and interested manipulation. Thus the request of the Imperial Bank ought to have been availed of for effecting the much-needed expansion in the currency. Instead Sir Basil charges the Bank the enhanced rate of 7 per cent. and now tries to take shelter under "the financial conditions" which "did not justify the expansion of currency." The insidious purpose of this whole transaction is thus abundantly exposed but we hope it will be fully used by the members of the Assembly to drive the last nail in the coffin of the 18d. ratio.

FORCING IMPERIAL PREFERNCE ON INDIA.

(BY C. M. D.)

Mr. Gandhi, the world-renowned manufacturer of Himalayan mistakes, in the great factory on the banks of the river Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, has only recently repeated his profound belief in the doctrine of winning Swarajya for India from the British Government by love. If he lives long enough, that is, for a million years or so when the materialistic Britishers may, perhaps, be sufficiently evolved to the stage of God-men like Mr. Gandhi himself, he will surely succeed in liberating India by love. But the Indian nation is not prepared to wait so long. It wants Swarajya and wants it immediately and it means to have it immediately. Human nature is the same all the world over and neither in ancient nor in modern history has there ever been a single case in which a subject nation has been willingly granted freedom by its alien rulers. Therefore, all talk of Britain's desire to train India for Swarajya is "rot". Poor Mr. Montagu, the late Secretary of State for India, who was a true and sincere friend of India, tried to give India a little real power, but the White bureaucracy both in England and India nullified all his efforts by all manner of cunning tricks.

A SOLITARY EXAMPLE.

What is worse, they and the British manufacturers whose trade agents they are, got Mr. Montagu dismissed from his post by forcing him to resign for the publication of a despatch of the Government of India regarding Turkey. Worst of all, the British manufacturers for whose benefit India was reduced to, and is still kept in, slavery, and their tools, the British bureaucrats persecuted Mr. Montagu and ruined his political career and sent him to a premature grave by breaking his heart. In the whole history of British India there is not a single other instance of any British statesman who ever was a true and sincere friend of India and who ever tried to give even a little real power to Indians. Mr. Montagu's is a perfectly solitary example, and it will for ever remain a perfectly solitary example, because the barbarous treatment which was meted out to him by the omnipotent British manufacturers whose monopoly of forcing British manufactured articles on India and of forcing India to remain a predominantly agricultural country for supplying the necessary raw materials to them, will be a most terrible warning to any British statesman who may ever dream of giving an iota of real power to Indians.

STRUGGLE FOR A MONOPOLY.

India was brought under their control by the British with the far-sighted motive of creating and maintaining the larges possible monopoly for British manufacturers and Britain will strain every nerve to maintain that monopoly. It is perfect hypocrisy to say that the ultimate goal of Britain's policy in India is Swarajya for India. Swarajya for India and British interests are entirely and absolutely incompatible and antagonistic. The so-called constitutional Reforms are a most clever and cunning delusion and a snare. There have been several such Reforms and yet India is in slavery. There will be thousands of such Reforms and yet India will be in the same abject slavery. All talk of consitutional progress in rubbish. All human history tells us that unless India forges a weapon to put pressure on the British, it will never be permitted to advance a single step on the path to freedom. Some years ago the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain most tersely yet most accurately described the relations which existed at that time and which must ever continue to exist between Britain and India. He said:—

"The Empire.....is commerce, ... It was created by Commerce, it is founded on Commerce, and it could not exist a day without Commerce. For these reasons amongst others, I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or even shall have in this country."

BRITAIN'S DEPENDENCE ON INDIAN MARKET.

A full, conscious, living realization of the extraordinary significance of this sincere declaration of British policy in India is the profoundest knowledge that India can ever attain. Mr. Chamberlain made this outspoken declaration some years before the Great World War. But as a result of the Great World war, British manufacturers are in the worst condition in their whole history and consequently Britain's need of holding India in slavery has now multiplied at least a thousand-fold. Britain has positively and irretrievably lost many of her large markets in the world as a result of the World War. Britain has already got a huge army of nearly one million and a half of unemployed people. Britain is quite unable to stand the fierce industrial competition of Germany, Belgium, Japan, America and other countries. Britain is, therefore, more dependent at present on the Indian market than she ever was. Britain has sustained staggering losses by the boycott of British goods in China. India is the only helpless country in the world. Quite naturally, therefore, India will be exploited by the British Government much more mercilessly and extensively than ever before.

THE MASTER STROKE.

It is for these most vital reasons that the Indian Tariff Board has been inspired to force Imperial Preference for British steel on the Indian Legislative Assembly. It is the masterstroke of the cunning for which the British hold the world's championship. It is this unique shrewdness which has enabled one of the smallest nations in the world to build up the largest empire in the history of the whole world. Indian Legislators beware! Remember that you are pitted against the most shrewd and far-sighted British bureaucrats and firmly refuse to fall into the trap of the most odious and revolting Imperial Preference which has been set to catch you! Be men. Assert your self-respect. Reject this cleverly-concealed Imperial Preference which is the most obnoxious thing to every self-respecting Indian. Be men. Do not betray your

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MR. K. R. P. SHROFF AND THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

WILL HE RESIGN HIS PRESIDENTSHIP?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the speech delivered by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff on the 11th February at the general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, of which I am a member and I say with regret that the speech is full of fallacies.

I have served under Mr. Shroff for many years. I have also worked on the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association with him. The appointment of the Enquiry Committee was in my opinion brought about by Mr. Shroff's inclination to rush to the Press now and again and to express his opinion in speeches at every possible opportunity; the result being that the Bombay Share Bazar which under the guidance of the late Sir Shapurji Broacha was independent for years has now been controlled by charter.

In 1922 when Mr. Shroff was the Secretary of the Association he did not realise to what extent the spirit of speculation was prevailing in the market, and in face of strong protests of the majority of the members encouraged big speculation and practically declared himself as a supporter of corners. When the crash came and the Enquiry Committee was appointed he expressed an opinion against corners.

Mr. Shroff made unjust remarks against the members of the Enquiry Committee, the result being that no satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at and the Association has lost its independence.

The majority of the intelligent members of the Association are keeping away from actively participating in the work of the Association, probably due to Mr. Shroff's obstinate attitude and this was evident in the meeting of the 11th February when

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Notes of the Day.

The Reason Why.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in reply to a question in the Commons says that he has no official information whether the negotiations between Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Eugene Chen have actually broken down. If the reply indicates an unwillingness on the part of the British Government to consider that the two plenipotentiaries have again failed to reach an agreement, it is a healthy change in that Government's views, which lie more in the direction of bluffing Canton into acquiescence by armed threats than of seeking peace by patient negotiations. If the British attitude towards Peking changes, if Downing Street convinces Canton that between Peking and Canton British interests will not always favour the former, Mr. Chen will find it easier to come to an agreement with Mr. O'Malley. Let Britain recognise, as the Continental Powers have done, the important fact that Canton controls more than half of China and reconcile herself to the need for securing harmonious relations with the Southern Government instead of wanting to secure the approval of Peking to any agreement she wants to have with Canton and she will have solved her difficulty in China. The reason why there is no agreement easily possible lies in the fact that British Imperialism will not accept what a Chinese writer points out for its benefit in the January issue of "Foreign Affairs." He wants Britain clearly to understand that "Canton is playing the most important role in our national policies, and will do so increasingly in the future."

A Modest Measure.

The Bill to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 which Sir Hari Singh Gour introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday, is but a modest measure. Its main object is to amend one particular section, section 16, which has proved most obnoxious to popular liberties. The section has been utilised by local governments as a "carte blanche" for exercising the most arbitrary powers imaginable. They can declare any association they like as unlawful and handcuff and sentence its members. As Sir Hari Singh remarked, he did not urge the repeal of the whole Act but he asked only for a minimum concession. Even this minimum is evidently to be denied by the Government if Mr. Tomkinson's attitude to the amending bill reflects their policy. He called it pernicious tactics on the part of Sir Hari Singh to piece together two distinct proposals, the right of appeal to the aggrieved party, and the curtailing of the arbitrary power of Government, and declared his amendments had no meaning. It is natural that the Executive accustomed to subordinate its judiciary for political purposes finds no meaning in the amending bill, but to the people its meaning is absolutely clear. They want to exercise the elementary right of Habeas Corpus.

Unseemly Hurry.

How intolerant the Executive is of any proposals to provide judicial safeguards to protect the public from the capricious acts of its officers, is illustrated by the unseemly hurry with which the Council of State passed on Tuesday the Bill relating to the transit of forest produce and the duty leviable on such produce. The manner of collecting such duties and the measure of their incontestable standing grievances with the ryots and the Government would have been well advised to accept the suggestion of Sir Sankaran Nair to send the measure to a Select Committee. He could not understand why appeals from a Forest Settlement Officer should not be placed before a Judicial Officer. This is precisely what the ryots want. Their interests will have a chance to be protected if they can lodge an appeal before the District Judge and have the right of going up to the High Court against the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer. But the Law Member said the Bill was only a consolidating measure and it was passed with the help of the mechanical majority the Government can always command in the Council of State. What it has done is to consolidate further executive high handedness.

The Measure of Their Sympathy.

Captain Patwardhan who has a tentative scheme for starting light aeroplane clubs immediately with an initial capital of three lakhs for each, is busy in Delhi canvassing support for his ideas. Their acceptance will certainly make aviation popular in this country and will help to indicate how far the use of small D. H. Moth aeroplanes for passenger traffic is a commercially profitable proposition. But much depends on the assistance, financial and otherwise, which Captain Patwardhan receives from Government. He says that he has the sympathy of Government officials. His proposal that his clubs will be under the patronage of provincial Governors and that they will function under the control of the Director of Civil Aviation and an officer from the Royal Air Force as well as the promoter will certainly have their sympathy. But the measure of this sympathy must be gauged by the extent of the financial contribution the State makes to this practical endeavour of Capt. Patwardhan's in opening out a new line for Indian enterprise.

A Severe Castigation.

It is surprising how when there is a will to see below the surface of things, the task is not insuperable. "Truth," the well-known London weekly, has been able to get at the truth of "Lloyd's Folly" even from a great distance while with us our local officialdom still remains unconvinced that there are grave and sufficient reasons for the popular criticism of the Back Bay Scheme and is determined to push on with it on the strength of the Mear's Committee whitewash of the whole scandal. To "Truth," the findings of that Committee make "dismal reading." The evidence given before the Committee discloses, the paper says, "a history of bungling and incompetence of which the most backward Native State might well be ashamed." In a scathing indictment of official negligence both the Bombay and Simla it remarks how "glaring mistakes went unmarked, and, of course, uncorrected," and how "when the scheme was obviously heading for failure there was a hasty scramble to repudiate responsibility by men who occupied important and lavishly remunerated posts." The point that there was "a most culpable suppression of material facts" in regard to the expenditure on Lloyd's Folly has not escaped "Truth" and public opinion in this country would like it to pursue in a similarly thorough and impartial spirit of inquiry what is happening in Bombay in the case of other development scheme.

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED IN B. N. R.

RAILWAY LABOUR UNION'S DECISION.

MR. GIRI'S CHARGES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION.

APPEAL FOR NON-VIOLENCE AT ALL COSTS

The Central Executive has called a general strike all over the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Mr. Giri, President of the Union, has issued a statement setting forth the grievances of the workers and the mismanagement of the Administration.

In an appeal to the Railwaymen he exhorts them to stand by the Union and carry out its mandate maintaining non-violence at all costs.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Dewan Chamanlal explains the reasons for the withdrawal of the adjournment motion in the Assembly.

WITHDRAWAL OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

KHARAGPUR, February 16.

The Kharagpur Railway Strike has spread. An order has been issued by the Executive of the Union to strike work all along the line.

The decision was taken after Mr. Giri had an interview with the Magistrate on the question of the firing resorted to, the other day by the Auxiliary Force.

A special representative of the Free Press of India after careful enquiries gives a list of 17 persons injured on the night of the 11th instant.

The Kharagpur Railway station is being strongly guarded by the military police. Pickets have been posted in all parts of the town and armed police in motor buses patrol the town. Besides the Local police, several hundreds of armed police arrived yesterday from Midnapur, Bankura and other places.

The S. D. O., the Circle Officer and some police officers are visiting the Indian Labour Union authorities frequently in connection with the general situation. The strikers are peaceful and have placed their case exclusively in the hands of the Labour Union.

STRIKE SPREADING.

The following messages received at Kharagpur from different centres will show how the strike is spreading:

From Tatanagore dated the 12th instant: "At 13.50 hours of date the Traffic staff were out on strike, proceeded 'en masse' to Loco shed and endeavoured to induce Loco staff to strike".

From Bhalimar dated the 12th instant: "Menials struck work from 14.30 hours".

From Santraganchi dated the 12th instant: "All Indian staff struck work from 12 hours to-day."

From Uluberia dated the 12th instant: "Railway strike declared at Santragachi from this noon."

From Bhadrock dated the 12th instant: "Loco staff on strike since 8 hours this morning, and induced and threatened traffic staff to join."

From Bhadrock dated the 12th instant to the Labour Union: "Staff all on strike."

From the Central Council of the Labour Union dated the 12th instant, to all the branch Unions: "Kharagpur employees themselves struck work this evening. Branch declared strike to-day. Situation is serious. Attend the emergent central meeting on the 14th noon. General Secretary."

From Shalimar, February 13, hour 8 min. 30 to the Kharapur branch of the Labour Union: "Bhalimar and Bantragachi themselves struck work yesterday. Situation serious but peaceful."

PROHIBITION ORDER INADVISABLE.

The promulgation of an order under Sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code stopping public meetings and assemblage of men is believed by the Indian section as immature and a step which is likely to jeopardise the early termination of the strike there being no opportunity afforded to the leaders to preach goodwill and other necessary instructions for terminating the unhappy situation. They claim that by holding public meetings explaining the situation in its true colour, they would have been able to keep the people under control, while the officials hold the contrary view.—Free Press.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED.

EXECUTIVE'S APPEAL TO KEEP CALM

KARAGPUR, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Labour Union, Mr. Giri presiding, a resolution was passed calling a general strike all over the Bengal Nagpur Railway. As a result of the strike, all B. N. Railway trains are late by five to seven hours.

The strikers are peaceful, and an appeal has ben issued by the Executive to keep calm.

Twenty-six persons have so far been arrested in connexion with the incident of the last Friday, when firing occurred.—Free Press.

STRIKE SPREADING.

KHARAGPUR, February 16.

There is no change in the general situation of the railway strike at Kharagpur, which has now spread all along the line. The response to the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Labour Union is great and it is stated that most of the hands employed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are now idle. The trains are subject to heavy delays.—Free Press.

STAND BY THE UNION

CALCUTTA, February 16.

On the declaration of the general strike by the Central Executive of the B.N. Railway Labour Union, Mr. Giri, President of the Union has issued an appeal to the employees to carry its mandate and stand by the Union in all undertakings. He stressed on the necessity of maintaining non-violence at all costs to make the **trike successful.—Free Press.**

CHARGES AGAINST MANAGEMENT

MR GIRI'S STATEMENT.

The present situation is very critical. The facts are before the public throughout the country to judge. I consider the immediate cause of this lightning strike of a gigantic nature all along the line was due to a peculiar system prevaling on the B.N. Railway which allows an officer even of the responsible rank of a Chief Mechanica Engineer to evade carrying out the orders of no less a personage than the Agent of the Railway. What is worse, he had not even the tact to give a copy of the wire relating to the cancellation of his orders by the head of the whole administration to the representative of the men. Nay, he would not for reasons best known to himself even give his own written orders when demanded of cancellation of fine and transfer of Mr. Naidu and did not care also to go and enquire into all other grievances which he promised the thousands of employees at the time i.e., on the 9th when a deputation waited.

"MAN ON THE SPOT" THEORY AGAIN

Thus it is not surprising to find that the men feel that the Officers of the administration are ready to make promises as occasion demands without the least intention of carrying them out afterwards. The Agent and the Managing Director to whom I have great respect merely believe "the men on the Spot" and rely on the information of the interested subordinates of theirs who tell them by stating "All is well" on the B.N. Railway. Even a distinguished outside gentlemen of the status and position of Sjt. Piyush Kant Ghose presented the matter in exactly the same manner before the Agent. The Union has repeatedly and patiently represented to both the Agent and the Managing Director that there is grave discontent and if the administration could not see eye to eye with them in the matter, there would be an impartial public and open enquiry into the allegation of insecurity of service harassment and insults from the supervising staff, etc., in the interest of good administration and for the sake of peace and concord between them and the employees. However, it is a matter for regret the administration refused this most reasonable request made by the President on behalf of all the employees."

RY. ADMINISTRATION TO BLAME.

It is for the public to judge whether the administration was justified in goading the men into starting a strike on the Railway which the Central (Executive) Council of the whole B.N. Railway Indian Labour Union always tried to avoid and avoided up till now successfully But I fear the situation, to the great regret of all, even has passed out of their hands for which the administration has to be entirely blamed.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REQUEST.

Sir Charles Innes then communicated to the House the latest report of the Agent, B. N. Railway, regarding the Kharagpur

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HANKOW NEGOTIATIONS.

TRUTH ABOUT BREAKDOWN.

MR. O'MALLEY AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Hankow.—Mr. O'Malley has issued a statement that observations of Mr. Chen regarding Sir A. Chamberlain's speech of the proposed agreement and "Assurances" created a new situation. Agreement was not signed because Mr. O'Malley thought it necessary to acquaint Sir A. Chamberlain with the new situation to enable him to decide upon the agreement. Mr. O'Malley is waiting at Hankow.—Reuter.

BREAK-DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS IN LONDON.

RUGBY, Feb. 15.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in the House of Commons whether the report that the negotiations at Hankow had broken down was well founded. He replied that he had as yet received no official report to this effect.—B. O. W.

CRUISER FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Cruiser "Yarmouth" left Portsmouth, to-day, with 450 naval reliefs for the river gunboats in China.—Reuter's.

EFFECT OF TROOPS' PRESENCE IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Shanghai.—The first effect of the arrival of the British troops is 50 per cent. reduction in the rates of war risks insurance of all property, except cotton mills. The troops have also created a feeling of relief which has been accentuated by the news of continued lessening of the Nationalist Military pressure from Chekiang with the result that the threat from the Nationalists at Chekiang to Shanghai has at present disappeared.—Reuter.

PUNJABI BATTALIONS REACH SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Shanghai.—The 4|1st and 3|4th Punjabis have arrived here.—Reuter.

POSTAL COMMISSIONERS.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ORDER DEFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

A message from Peking says that the co-Director General of Posts has replied to the Nationalist Government that the Postal Commissioners who are all foreigners and who have been nominated by him and the Peking Government have nothing to do with the Nationalist Government and he, therefore, cannot agree to the Cantonese proposal.—Reuter.

A Hankow message of 12th instant had stated that: "The Ministry of Communications has notified the co-Director-General of Posts, Peking, which is in the hands of the French, that the Ministry will appoint all postal commissioners in districts under the Nationalist Government and no commissioners appointed by the Peking authorities will be allowed to continue at their posts."

CEYLON DOCK STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

COLOMBO, February 16.

The Govt. Labour Advisory Board's offer to intervene in the Colombo strike has been accepted by all the parties and it is probable that work will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, February 16.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Government of India emphatically protesting against the Government action in refusing facility of emergency currency against trade bills to the Imperial Bank of India, and thereby compelling the Bank rate to rise to 7 per cent. as arbitrary and directly opposed to the established convention.—Free Press.

The latst weekly return shows a further decrease of 28,000 in the number of the workless, the total being now 1,333,500. This is 138,500 more than a year ago.—B. O. W.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRIA

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS DEAD.

THOUSANDS OF HOUSES COLLAPSE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Vienna.—Latest reports confirm the alarming nature of the earthquake. Deaths are estimated at several hundreds due to collapse of thousands of houses in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia and heavy destruction in Ragusa, Cattaro, Spalato and Mostar.

The population are panic-stricken. Most terrible scenes were witnessed at Popovopolji where a row of houses was precipated on the mountainside and the inhabitants perished in the ruins. The centre of the disturbance is apparently undersea, and is throwing up large waves compelling the Dalmatian coast-dwellers to flee inland.—Reuter.

COOLIDGE'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

FRANCE DEPRECATES SPECIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—The text of the French reply to President Coolidge's disarmament proposals recognises their "lofty aim and generous idealism" but considers that they risk the compromising of work already begun at Geneva, and that only under the aegis of the League should they be studied. It points out that the League has advanced several stages in the direction of the goal fixed by the covenant. France, therefore, deprecates a special conference of five powers, when all navies of the world are entitled to be associated with the agreement on the question of the limitation of light vessels.—Reuter.

FRANCE REFUSES INVITATION?

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Paris.—The Cabinet has approved the draft reply to President Coolridge the contents of understood are tantamount to refusal of which have not been disclosed, but it is the invitation on the ground that the League of Nations, which has long been dealing with the comprehensive scheme of disarmament, is approaching the practical result.—Reuter.

BENGAL DETENUS.

EARLY RELEASE EXPECTED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

It is becoming increasingly probable that the release of some of the Bengal detenus mostly on Medical grounds and some also on other grounds is impending. No official information is available, but it will not be surprising if this takes place by the end of this week or the beginning of next week.—A. P.

FRENCH FLOATING DEBT.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Paris.—A further step towards consolidation of the French floating debt has been taken with the issue of four milliard francs worth of fifteen year seven per cent. Treasury Bonds which were covered within a few hours, and are designed in the place to pay off two milliard francs 1922, six per cent bonds, falling due in September.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIAN MINISTER'S AUDIENCE WITH KING.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Abdol Ali Khan Sadri, the Persian Minister, had an audience with the King to whom he presented letters of credence.—Reuter's Special.

COOLIDGE'S PROPOSAL.

JAPANESE MINISTER EXPLAINS HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Tokio.—Replying to an interpellation in the Upper House regarding President Coolridge's proposal, Mr. Takarade, Minister of Marine, said that the Japanese naval strength at present was at the minimum, and he did not believe it was possible to fix the auxiliary ratio at 5-5-3 or even 5-5-4, because some countries needed more auxiliaries than others.—Reuter.

RIGGING UP THE BANK RATE

SIR P. THAKURDAS EXPOSES OFFICIAL TACTICS

VERDICT AGAINST STEEL BILL RECOMMITTAL

On Wednesday's session of the Assembly Sir P. Thakurdas put a series of searching questions regarding the Imperial Bank emergency loan and the forcing up of the Bank rate.

To a straight question whether the rigging up the Bank rate had anything to do with the exchange ratio, Sir Basil evaded the answer on the plea of "anticipating the discussion."

Discussion on the Steel Protection Bill was continued and Mr. Jamnadas' motion for recommittal was lost by 61 votes to 50.

The Congress and Nationalist parties have decided to vote for Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's amendments in preference to those of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta favouring the bounty scheme.

CONGRESS-CUM-NATIONALIST DECISION.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

To one who heard the speeches delivered during the debate on Mr. Mehta's amendment, the decision of the division would have come as a very sorry surprise because Mr. Jinnah failed to convince the House that the Bill under discussion did not sponsor either Imperial or British Preference and the House was absolutely converted to the absurdity of Mr. Jinnah's weak case by the dignified speech of Pandit Motilaljee and the brilliant oratory of Mr. Jayakar. Nevertheless the Government won the day by defeating the amendment. This victory is not so much Mr. Jinnah's score as some one else's. Whatever that be none can blame Mr. Jinnah for being in any halfhearted or non-chalanted mood. He did his best to convince the House but he spoiled the dish by an overdose of theatricality. Moreover his repartees were readily met effectively in a well organised heckling. That is why the learned and laboured speech of Mr. Jinnah did not make the usual appeal his speeches succeed in doing.

The Nationalist members were more than glad at the most moving and consequential statement that Pandit Motilaljee made. He reaffirmed all the political philosophy of the uncompromising Swarajist outlook when in unmistakable words he solemnly said: "Even if 20 Tatas were to go to the wall, still, we will not countenance any scheme of Imperial or British Preference". To say so is not wordly-wise but it is certainly the exhibition of a country emotional protest. To, such a protest Mr. Jayakar gave shape, flesh and colour. He spoke with facts and figures. He ridiculed the opponent's contentions, and smashed the edifice raised by Mr. Jinnah. For all this the House acknowledged him as the speaker of the day. Who does not now know that Mr. Jayakar has asserted the high place in the House that's a part of his due? If in spite of such championship Mr. Mehta's amendment was defeated by 11 votes, it showed that something is wrong in the State of Denmark. Is it that still there is Imperial Preference in the House?

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

QUESTION ABOUT INCREASE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

To the interest created by the Steel Bill controversy was provided to-day, in the Legislative Assembly, an additional interest by the prospective motion of adjournment to discuss the Kharagpur strike, and the decision of a section of the House to oppose the grant for civil aviation. The general opinion, however, was that the civil aviation grant would not be taken up to-day, and that it would be lucky if the House got through the Steel Bill itself.

There were only a few interpellations.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, replying to Mr. Chamanlal, said that no expenditure had been incurred from the Indian revenues in respect of the troops sent to China. So far as the Government of India was aware, no Dominion Government had despatched troops to China.

BRITISH "ADVENTURE" IN CHINA.

Replying to Mr. Chamanlal's enquiry whether Australians had decided to boycott the British "adventure" in China, Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, said that he had no information on the subject.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar drew attention to Reuter's telegram regarding questions put in Parliament drawing attention to the resolution of the Assembly against the use of troops outide India except for defensive purposes.

Mr. Macworth Young, Army Secretary, said that he had been told that there was such a statement, but he had not read it (Laughter).

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether Government was aware that no Indian life or property had been lost in China.

Mr. Young said that he had no information.

Mr. Chamanlal: Is it not improper for the Viceroy to make a statement about loss of Indian live and property without being in possession of any facts to bear that out?

Cries of 'Order, Order' were raised from the official benches for these remarks against the King's representative.

REFORMS EXTENSION IN N. W. F. P.

Replying to the questions of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Abdul Haye regarding reforms for the Frontier Province, the Home Member said that it was not true that the question had been deferred till the appointment of the Statutory Commission. He could not, however, give the definite date by which a decision would be arrived all. Government were in correspondence with the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

Lala Lajpat Rai drew attention to the statement published recently by "The Pioneer" that something like the Morley-Minto reforms were contemplated for the Frontier.

The Home Member said that Government had not come to any decision.

INCREASE IN IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas asked whether Government had promised emergency currrency to the Imperial Bank of Rs. 4 crores at 6 per cent, and Rs. 8 crores at 7 per cent. Sir Basil Blackett replied that in August 1924, Government notified general orders under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act of 1923 detailing the procedure to be adopted in actual practice in connection with the issue of seasonal currency so as to provide that the entire amount of loans made from currency against bills of exchange outstanding at any time shall bear the interest at Bank rate subject to a minimum limit of six per cent. for the first four crores and of seven per cent for the subsequent eight crores. This modification was intimated to the Imperial Bank but no undertaking was given or implied that Government would always make advances at minimum rates mentioned irrespective of the financial conditions.

Sir Purshottamdas enquired whether the Imperial Bank applied to Government for emergency currency last week when the Bank rate was six per cent., and whether it was a fact that this was refused at six per cent. and whether it was a fact that this was refused at six per cent. but was offered at seven per cent. Sir Charles replied that on seventh February the Imperial Bank informed the controller of currency that it desired to borrow towards towards the end of the week and on 9th February the controller informed the Bank after having previously consulted the Government of India that the Government were not prepared to lend under seven per cent. It was a fact that the refusal of Government necessitated the raising of the Imperial Bank rate to seven per cent. There was no change of policy.

The Financial conditions at the time when the bank desired to borrow must obviously govern the rate at which loans are made on each occasion. On the present occasion, financial conditions did not justify expansion of the currency. While the Bank rate was below seven per cent. condi-

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EPARATE PROVINC FOR ANDHRA

MR. RAMDAS' MOTION DEFEATED.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Four non-official restutions appeared on the order paper when the Council of Statement to-day.

At question time, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, replying to Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, said that an experimental Malarial Station was shortly to be opened, by the Indian Research Association, at Karnal. The initial cost for the purchase of buildings would not exceed Rs. 65,000, a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been allocated by the Association for the purchase of equipment and apparatus. No part of the cost would be borne by Government which, however, would make a grant to the Association.

ENGLISH MAILS.

Mr. McWatters, repiying to the same member, said that the attention of Government had been called to the late arrival of Mails from England. The contract with the P. and O. Company provided a penalty for late arrivals, which was £100 for every complete period of 12 hours by which the period of the transit was exceeded. No damage could be claimed if the default arose wholly, or in part, from any cause or causes beyond the control of the Company.

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES TO CALCUTTA.

Sir Mahomed Habibulla, replying to Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, said that the foreign official delegates attending the Congress at Calcutta of the far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine would be the guests of Government. The Provincial Governments were being invited to share the expenses. The cost is expected to be approximately Rs. 69,000. Visits to important cities and towns would be arranged principally with the object of showing the delegates the various phases of medical activity in this country.

Mr. Ramdas moved "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to advise His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be required to constitute the Andhra (Telugu) districts of the Madras Presidency into a separate Province with a full measure of responsible government".

Mr. Ramdas traced the history of this question at great length. In particular, he referred to the conditions mentioned by Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, when a proposition for separation of Provinces on a linguistic basis was brought forward last year. All these conditions had been fulfilled in the case of the Andhra Districts. Successive conferences of the Andhras held under the distinguished presidentship of persons like Sir B. N. Sarma, the Raja of Panagal and Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao had expressed themselves in favour of a separate province. Andhras were a politically-minded and progressive people. There was practical unanimity of opinion among the Andhra members of the Madras Legislative Council in favour of a separate province. The claim of Andhras for a separate province was recently conceded by the establishment of a separate University.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVT.

In pleading for a separate Province, Mr. Ramdas said that he had in his mind the constitutional future of India under a federal form of Government. In outlining the scheme of Government for the Andhra districts, Mr. Ramdas said (1) "the Province must be a unit of a federation of self-governing Indian Provinces associated for certain purposes under a responsible Government of India on a truly federal or quasi-federal basis, (2) the Governor of the Province must be strictly a constitutional Governor, (3) the Province should have a unicameral,—not bicameral,—legislature, entirely elected, on the basis of universal adult franchise and on a system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote; (4) the Executive should be undivided and dyarchy should completely disappear. The Executive should be fully responsible to the Legislature, (5) the Province should enjoy as complete a measure of fiscal autonomy as is compatible with its relations to Central Government, (6) the Civil Services should be organised and recruited on a provincial basis except such All-India Services as may be agreed upon between the Provincial and the Central Governments and (7) the Government of India should also be a Government responsible to the legislature, defences of the country being under the Central Government."

Mr. P. C. Desikachari observed that Mr. Ramdas and other Swarajists did not support him and Sir Sankaran Nair when, last year, they brought forward a similar proposition on behalf of the Tamil Districts. However, he supported the motion. The reforms had been worked well in the whole of the Madras Presidency and indeed two of the three Ministers in the first and second term were from the Andhra districts. The Telugu districts were sufficiently well advanced, and public opinion was strongly in favour of the carving out of a separate province.

A QUESTION FOR PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Evans opposed the resolution. The question whether the Madras Presidency in general or the Andhra districts in particular were fit for responsible Government or not, was a question for decision by Parliament. However on the question of separation of the Andhra Districts into one Province, there had been no resolution or discussion in the local Council. Moreover, there was not in the Andhra districts that unanimity of opinion which Mr. Ramdas said there was. He (Mr. Evans) had not himself been fully acquainted with the Telugu districts, but he knew that there was no cultural affinity between the people of, say, Godavri and those of Chittoor. The bond of language was an unsubstantial point for Mr. Ramdas to raise a plea on political unity. Moreover, the District of Bellary included in Mr. Ramdas's scheme, was largely Canarese. The question of finance had been neglected by Mr. Ramdas. His proposal would involve a very considerable extra expenditure both initial and recurring, and this, at a time, when the crying need of the Presidency as a whole, was allotment of more funds for extention of agriculture and improvement of industries. The association of Telegus with Madras had been beneficial to the progress of the Madras Presidency as a whole, and there was no reason why that progress should not continue undisturbed.

"WORK THE REFORMS WELL".

The Maharaja of Burdwan remarked that Mr. Ramdas had not made out any convincing case for the formation of a separate Andhra Province. The speaker's advice to Andhras was to work the reforms well, so that they could place before the Statutory Commission a very much stronger case than had been made out by Mr. Ramdas.

Dr. U. Rama Rao supported the resolution. He said that all the required conditions had been fulfilled by the Andhras. If the Andhras got a separate Province, a solution could be found to the problem of Canarese and Oriyas.

"NOT PRACTICAL POLITICS."

The Raja of Bobbili said that it was too premature to ask for a too-advanced scheme of self-Government. The claim of the Andhras for a separate Province could not bear scrutiny. There were various adverse features which stared them in the face. It was not practical politics to ask for a separate Province when the revenue would not be sufficient to meet the cost of administration. The people of the Telugu districts were not willing to subject themselves to further taxation and the existing resource would not admit of a separate administration

MOTION LOST.

The Council of State, by 28 votes against 11, three remaining neutral, rejected the motion of Mr. Ramdas for a separate Andhra Province with full measure of responsible Government.—A. P.

GOVT'S. ATTITUDE.

Mr. Haig on behalf of the Government said they were not hostile to the question of separating the province on a linguistic basis. Their attitude was one of neutrality.

DON'T SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Sankaran Nair asserted that the peiple of the Andhra districts were yearning for a separate province. If Government had any doubt let them institute an enquiry but let them not shirk their responsibility. The resolutions passed at the Andhra conferences were proof of the unanimity of feeling. If Government wanted the Madras Legislative Council to pass a resolution for a separate Andhra Province it was not a fair suggestion because in that Council the Andhras were not in sufficient strength to carry the proposition.

MR. RAMDAS' REPLY.

Mr. Ramdas replying to the debate said the Andhra Districts were a rich area and development had not taken place because the heterogenous administration of Madras was not able fully to develop it. The Government of India must take the initiative and not shirk their responsibility,

The resolution was put and lost by 28 votes to 11. Three remained neutral.

AEROPLANE ACCIDENTS.

At question time of to-day's sitting of the Council of State, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in reply to a question asked by Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer said that information about Aeroplane accidents to Military Machines in India is not on record for the period previous to July 1924. For the period from July 1924 to December 1926 there have been 171 accidents to Aeroplanes, and nine of these planes affected were at the time engaged in active service. Twenty-eight deaths have been caused by these accidents. The cause of accident was ascertained. In about 90 per cent of the accidents the proportion of deaths to miles flown is approximately one death per 1883 hours of flying, or 131,880 miles flown.—A.P.

FUNDS FOR MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer moved that steps be taken to make available for the improvement and expansion of Muslim education all interest accuring from deposits in postal savings banks and Government securities belonging to Mussalmans who do not, owing to religious scruples receive interest therefrom, and that this arrangement be given immediate effect in provinces in which Muslim public opinion is agreeable to the scheme.

Mr. Brayne could not accept the resolution although Government had no desire to avoid obligation.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Suhrawardy, Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. P. C. D. Chari supported the motion pointing out that money realised from the investments of the Mahomedans should not to the Central fund.

At this stage closure was applied. Mr. Brayne did not reply to the debate. The motion was declared carried, Government not challenging a division.

The Council adjourned till Friday when the Railway budget wil be presented.—A. P.

BATTLE OF THE INDUS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

In the Council of State Mr. A. C. McWatters replying to a question by Sir Ebrahim Jaffer said it was a fact that there was difference of opinion between Governments of Bombay and the Punjab as to the effect on the supply of water in the Indus of a project which the latter Government desired to construct. It was the duty of the Government of India to advise the Secretary of State whether or not sanction should be given to the project put forward by the Punjab Government, and they were considering the appointment of a committee of experts to advise them with regard to the effect of that project if carried out upon the supply of water in the lower reaches of the Indus.—A. P.

MR. SHROFF THEN AND NOW!

HIS FORMER COMPLAINT AGAINST "PRESENT ARTIFICIAL RATIO."

NEW BORN LOVE FOR 18D. RATIO!

We reproduce below two telegrams sent over the signature of Mr. K. P. K. Shroff as President of the Share Brokers' Association to His Excellency the Viceroy. In the course of his telegram which was despatched so recently as 22nd October, 1926, he actually complained against Government's "persistence in maintaining exchange at present artificial rate" and even expressed his nervousness over the "very serious consequences therefrom to agriculture, Trade and Industries, particularly the first which is very hard hit by present unremunerative prices of produce."

It is now for the Share Brokers' Association which meets to-day to consider how far heir President was justified in saying exactly the contrary at their annual general meeting.

We also publish below a futile explanation of Mr. Shroff and a more convincing refutation of his fallacies.

MR SHROFF'S FALLACIES

STRINGENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

This Association earnestly beg to draw the attnteion of the Government that there prevails much anxiety in financial quarters 'about stringency in money market during the coming busy season. There is no certainty as to the future course of exchange until the Government declare their definite and well-considered policy, high rates of interest coupled with a rising but unstable exchange' are greatly disadvantageous to all industries, old and new, which, in the interest of India it is essential and expedient to see prosper. Investors are already feeling shy of putting their savings in industrial concers of a sound character. They hold themselves away from the investing market. Should the Government deem it inexpedient at present to take measure for stabilizing exchange at 1sh. 4d. gold my Stock Exchange Association would respectfully request the Government to consider whether some practical steps cannot be adopted in time 'to aid industries and manufacturers' whereby a financial crisis generally expected may be averted and investors encouraged to put their savings in sound industrial enterprises.

3-11-1924.

(Sd.) K. R. P. SHROFF.

DEFLATION OF FIVE CRORES.

MR. SHROFF JOINS THE PROTEST.

II.

The following telegram signed by the Presidents of many Associations was addressed on 21st October 1926, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, regarding the recent deflations of Currency:—

"In the name of the following Associations, the Presidents whereof sign this, we respectfully lodge our humble but emphatic protest before His Excellency the Viceroy against the 'repeated deflations of currency ending with rupees five crores on 18th inst.' against created securities. This deflation is neither supported nor warranted by the Currency Commission's recommendations which only contemplated replacement of seven crores of created securities by gold securities in certain circumstances to stengthen the gold backing of the 'note issue.' Government action till now has reduced this gold backing since 1st April last by £15 millions and present action deprives reserverves of further five crores which could have been converted into gold according to Currency Commission's recommendations. We feel convinced that all this 'deflation is dictated by persistence in maintaining exchange at present artificial rate and apprehend very serious consequences therefrom to agriculture, trade and industries, particularly the first, which is already very 'hard hit by present unremunerative prices of produce.' We submit that these deflations will accentuate the situation spelling ruin to the already heavily indebted agricultural population. Further the serious reduction in gold backing to the Note Issue entailed by these operations has already weakened India's gold resources and will, if persisted in, destroy prospects of gold standard for India. We, therefore, consider it necessary to lodge our protest before His Excellency the Viceroy against this deliberate depletion of India's gold resources and trust that His Excellency will intervene before it is too late to check the deterioration that is perceptible in the economic conditions of the country both in matters Currency and Agriculture.

K. R. P. SHROFF:—Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and others.

MR. SHROFF'S FALLACIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—After referring to the several crores of public rupees that have been lost to industry under the guidance and leadership of financial experts, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay naively asks his countrymen not to be led astray by party cries and party jargons and slogans. What is the implication? Is it that the said losses have been caused by Indians having been led astray by party cries etc. of certain self-seeking political or other parties of their own countrymen? Does not Mr. Shroff know that all the financial and other economic losses inflicted on this country during the past by the maladministration of this country's financial and currency affairs have got their origin solely in the wisdom of the so-called financial experts, adorning our bureaucracy, and also that the whole history of the financial and currency administration of this country for the past many years is a long chain of bureaucratic defiance of the popular opinion? I suppose that he does. And Mr. Shroff undoubtedly belongs to the party who have been responsible for the said losses over which he has now poured his tears. He further wants this intricate question of currency and exchange to be studied by his countrymen without any suspicion or prejudice. The clear meaning is that he attributes the prevailing strong opposition of his own countrymen to the 1|6 ratio to some sort of political bias. But may I ask Mr. Shroff and all others of the same line of thinking if they see any more of polities inspiring the forces of opposition to their pet 1|6 than has been recognized by Sir Basil Blackett himself as essential? "In questions so technical and at the same time so vital to every member of the community as currency and exchange," said Sir Basil "politics and political moitves should not intrude. This is not to say that finance and financial policy can be and should be divorced altogether from the political sphere; on the contrary I believe that on sound financial principle and administration depends more almost than on anything else the happy emergence of India as a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. For this reason, the problems that we are discussing deserve the close attention and study of all who are working for India's political future". Now what one wants to know is whether Mr. Shroff has made his lengthy defence of the indefensible 1|6 in the light of these weighty words of Sir Basil Blackett. If he has not, certainly he must revise his views; if he has, then certainly his vision and knowledge will go too poor.

Now to refer to but a few points at random from Mr. Shroff's defence.

(1) If lowering of exchange to 1|4 means raising internal prices to the detriment of the poor consumer, what makes Mr. Shroff's system of bounties and protective duties not so? Are they not factors, equally powerful as a lowered exchange rate, capable of pushing prices up?

(2) Mr. Shroff admits that under 1|6 Rs. 375 crores of exports will be reduced by Rs. 47 crores. But he quietly asserts that this Rs. 47 crores represent not a loss but only a reduction in the bigger profit. Without questioning the truth of this assertion what I want to know is how this difference in name is of any significance so long as the result is the same, namely, the reduction of the annual income by the huge sum of Rs. 47 crores. Will it not make creditor India into a debtor India?

(3) Having admitted that under 1|4 an exportable article will fetch more than under 1|6, what is the wisdom or national service in suggesting that this enhanced price should be curtailed because it does not go to the agriculturist? Is it not a matter to be dealt with by equitable principles of distribution? Is it wise economic policy to damn production of profit for any defective distribution of that profit? What is the economic principle that sanctions the impoverishment of A for the simple reason that B the brother of A is poor?

(4) What is the meaning in saying that the agriculturist is anxious to sell wheat at Rs. 40? Does it mean that the price leaves a very good margin of profit to the agriculturist who is therefore anxious to secure it before it disappears? Or does it mean that the agriculturist who is devoid of even the least holding power desires to dispose of his produce for whatever that is obtainable so as to save himself from several other perilous conditions? Is it not a fact known to all that the condition of the Indian agriculturist is exactly the same as contained in the latter suggestions?—Yours etc.

KOLAZHY NARAYAN RAM.

ABDUL RASHID,

BROUGHT BACK TO DELHI.

DOCTOR'S REPORT UNKNOWN.

DELHI, Feb. 16.

Abdul Rashid who has been brought back to Delhi from Lahore was kept there under observation for fifteen days. The Doctor's report is not yet available and the case is not expected to come up before the 3rd or 4th of March. When the trial re-opens the Doctor in charge of the Mental Hospital at Lahore will be the first to be examined as defence witness.—Free Press.

LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION IN THE LORDS.

RUGBY, Feb. 16.

In the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead moved that an address be presented to the King expressing deep regret at the death of the Emperor of Japan and praying His Majesty to express to the present Emperor the profound sympathy of the House with the Imperial family, the Government and the people of Japan. Lord Birkenhead said that the relations between ourselves and that other great island confronted by so many comparable problems, had been too intimate to render it possible for us to pass by the moment of national mourning in Japan, without making it plain that we intend, so far as we could, to share her griefs. Lord Birkenhead referred to the great and loyal part played by Japan as Britain's ally in the Great War. Viscount Haldane, on behalf of the Labour Opposition, and Earl Beauchamp for the Liberal Party, supported the motion which was agreed to. A similar resolution has already been passed in the House of Commons.—B. O. W.

FORCING IMPERIAL PREFERNCE OF INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

poor country at this most critical juncture. Have a full, conscious, living realization of the fact that Britain is now more dependent on India than ever before and that the present is the most opportune and psychological moment to hit the British manufacturers very hard by rejecting the cleverly-disguised Imperial Preference for British steel.

A GRAVE WARNING.

Remember that Britain destroyed the world-famous flourishing hand-loom weaving industy of India for the benefit of Britain. Remember that British industries were built upon the graves of many Indian industries. Remember that before the Great World War Britain's greatness depended upon the exploitation of India but now her very existence depends upon that exploitation, and that consequently the exploitation will be much more furious than it ever was. Remember well all these great outstanding facts and then reject the most obnoxious Imperial Preference for British steel. Be true to your mother-land. Be brave. Be loyal to the promptings of your own soul and reject the most obnoxious Imperial Preference without which British steel industry cannot now exist. Remember, how Britain has treated India in order that British industries may flourish. Remember well how the whole national life of India has been systematically and scientifically dwarfed and stunted by the British Government in the interests of their real masters the British manufacturers. Remember these great transcendent truths and refuse to be fooled or bluffed or bullied by the British bureaucrats and the Anglo-Indian Press. Remember that British industries do not deserve Imperial Preference from you but anti-British tariff and boycott of British goods. Acquit yourselves like bold men and like ardent patriots.

"FERMENT IN SHARE BAZAR."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The remarks in the editorial column of your to-day's issue that in my speech I challenged the views of Sir Purshottamdas, etc., are misleading and appear to be the outcome of your own imagination.

In my speech I only referred to the arithmetical error of Sir Purshottamdas in making certain calculations and stated that I would pay in charity a sum of Rs. 1,000 to any body who would point out that my calculations are not correct.

It is a matter of great pity that you should have tried to put into my mouth something which I have never uttered.

I have to request you to do justice to me by publishing this letter in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. P. SHROFF.

Bombay 16th Feb.

MR. K. R. P. SHROFF AND THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

(Continued from page 6.)

out of about 500 members hardly 45 members were present.

It is no secret that practically all the members of the Association are against the 18d. ratio, Even at the meeting many out of the 40 or 45 members present protested against Mr. Shroff's speech, inspite of which he carried on and thus became marked out as one working against the interest of the country.

The existence and prosperity of the Share Bazar practically depends on the Bombay industries and the prosperity of the factories in Bombay. The main industries in Bombay are the cotton spinning and weaving mills and Mr. Shroff could not have forgotten this fact.

It cannot be gainsaid that an 18d. rupee will not harm the textile industry and the Bombay mills. Sir Basil Blackett has admitted that the 18d. rupee will cause loss to the factories of the Bombay Presidency, and for the President of the Share Association who expresses the views that he did is like cutting his own legs.

Before the Textile Tariff Board it has been stated on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association that if the ratio is fixed at 16d. to the rupee no protection would be necessary. Therefore we inferred that the present depression in the Bombay mill industry is due to the 18d. ratio.

The President of the Association has not been able to look after the interest of the Association and has come forward as a friend of the agriculturists and the labourers. Does he know what the agriculturist is, and what work he does?

Mr. Shroff has perhaps unintentionally caused harm to the interests of the members of the Association and the industrial public with the result that practically all the members of the Association are dissatisfied and have sent a requisition to call a protest meeting. Mr. Shroff says that an 18d. rupee is a mere matter of arithmetic, but he seems to have overlooked that if the 16d. ratio is fixed by Government the shares of the Bombay mills would rise automatically by 10 per cent. and the investments which amount to 100 crores would appreciate to the extent of 10 crores. He also has overlooked that being the President of the Association he has no right to talk as President against the interests of the Association without taking the sense of the general body of the Association.

If Mr. Shroff sympathises with the consumers and the factories in Great Britain, then it is desirable that he should resign the Presidentship of the Association. I do not think the President of any other Association if he expresses the opinion against the interest of that Association will be able to continue in control of such Association, but the Share Bazar has been brought to this state as the majority of the members do not take any active interest with the result that the President is allowed to carry on as he likes. His argument that the producer would not get the benefit of this 16d. ratio, but that the extra amount realised will go into the pockets of the exporters is fallacious. India largely exports raw products such as cotton, seeds, grain, jute and India enjoys practically a monopoly in respect of jute. There is no monopoly in respect of the other raw products and if the Exchange at 18d. is passed, America, Russia, Australia who also export similar raw products, gain an undue advanatge over India weakening India's competition and causing loss to the country.

The exports from India are not in the hands of one party who can put the extra profits in his pockets if the exchange was at 16d. Competition between the exporting firms would result, if exchange was at 16d., in the producer getting a higher price not far from the sale price.

On the other hand, imports which are mainly from Europe and Japan are the monopoly of those countries, for example machinery, higher quality of cotton and woollen piece goods, cutlery, electric goods, silk and fancy goods, and there is no competition. There is not much likelihood of of these articles being supplied cheaper if exchange is fixed at 18d., because there would be no limit fixed to the price.

I am prepared to take up his challenge and satisfy him that the 16d. rupee will be beneficial to India. But who is to decide? He will never accept my arguments. Will he appoint an independent arbitrator?

It is to be regretted that Mr. Shroff thought it fit to make personal remarks against Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas who is selflessly and courageously fighting the battle of the ratio. Mr. Shroff will not deny that he cannot claim to have studied the subject to the same extent as Sir Purshotamdas. The sense of the country clearly shows that Sir Purshotamdas is carrying on the fight in the interests of the country and it is only the misfortune of this country that at such a time our President should have come forward to support the Finance Member and the Government of India.

Mr. Shroff cites Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and Sir Stanley Reed in support of his views. But he forgets that Mr. Kikabhai has been nominated to the Assembly by the Government because of his views in favour of the 18d. ratio and that Sir Stanley Reed is an Englishman.—Yours, etc.,

JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI.

The annual general meeting of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce is to be held on Sunday (20th instant) for confirming the annual report and for election of office-bearers.—A. P.

RIGGING UP THE BANK RATE.

(Continued from page 7)

tions were entirely different on the last occasion of the issue of emergency currency.

TOTAL DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

Sir Purshottamdas further enquired the total deflation of currency effected by the Government of India since 1st April 1926 to date. Sir Basil Blackett replied that contraction of note issue effected by cancellation of notes issued against securities between 1st April 1926 and 7th February 27 was thirty crores seventy-seven lakhs, but during this period, the amount of notes issued against silver bullion and increased by seventeen crores forty-six lakhs the net result being a contraction of thirteen crores and thirty-one lakhs.

LETTER TO BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. ....

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: "May I ask the Hon. Member whether the construction which he now seeks to put on six per cent as minimum rate does not clash with the Government of India's letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce dated 25th August 1924 the last sentence of which reads "it is proposed in future while retaining the limit of four crores when the bank rate is six per cent. to permit the issue of the reamaining eight crores when the Bank rate is seven per cent. etc." Does not that categorically give a clear impression that the rate will be six per cent for the first four crores, and does not the construction which the Hon. Member to-day puts upon it clash with this letter to the Bengal Chamber?"

Sir Basil Blackett: "Cerfainly not. The intention from the first was that six per cent should be the minimum rate. There has been no change of policy from the first."

Sir Purshottamdas: "May I draw the Hon. Member's attention to the fact that his letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce does not have the word minimum at all."

Sir Blacket: "I do not know whether it contains the word minimum. It contains the word permit, and I have nothing to add"

Sir Purshottamdas: May I hand over a copy of that letter to the Hon. Member and suggest to him that he is now putting a new construction on the letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Basil Blackett: "There has been no change whatever of the policy. This was the intention of the Government from the beginning and that intention has been carried out."

Sir Purshottamdas; "Is the Hon. Member aware that this intention was only know to him and that the construction does not warrant the impression which the Commercial community till now has had."

Sir these are words in the letter to the Imperial Bank: "No loan shall be made until the Bank rate rises to six per cent. The entire amount outstanding at any time shall bear the interest at the Bank rate subject to a minimum rate of six per cent. of the first four crores and seven per cent for the rest".

Sir Purshotamdas: "Will the Hon. Member be pleased to give the date of that letter?

Sir Basil: "It was published with the evidence of the Currency Commission."

Sir Purshottamdas: "May I ask whether that letter was given the same publicity as the letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?"

No answer.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar: May I know whether this effort on the part of the Government to raise the Bank rate to seven per cent has had anything to do with the exchange ratio?

Sir Basil: "The Hon. Member seems to be anticipating discussion."

QUESTION RE: BOMBAY BROKER'S CIRCULAR

Sir Purshottamdas: May I ask whether he is prepared to say what is the difference in the financial conditions to-day and those in August 1924.

Sir Basil: It requires a long discussion, but I have in my hand the weekly issue of the Bombay Broker's Circular where it says: "A possible explanation of this reported action on the Government's part is that while it would be perfectly to supply 'bona fide' trade requirements it is evidently of opinion that there has been a considerable persistent borrowing of rupees against sterling securities. These borrowings being for the purpose of speculation in exchange."

Sir Purshottamdas: Will the Hon. Member say whether he always arranges the policy of Government on the information conveyed in a Broker's circular whose name he is not prepared to give to in the House.

Sir Basil Blackett: The Brokers sometimes are right.

Sir Purshottamdas: "Does the Hon. Member suggest that in this information the Brokers are absolutely right?"

Sir Basil: They certainly divine the intention of Government correctly.

Mr. G. D. Birla: "May I know the name of the broker who issued this circular?

Sir Basil: I will give the Hon. Member a copy.

Sir Purshottamwas: May I ask the Hon. Member whether the Bank rate affects only certain people who may be supposed to be including in the speculation or whether it also affects genuine trade and the genuine borrower.

Sir Basil Blackett: I do not think it is much use continuing this discussion which is getting beyond limits of question and answer. I will repeat the statement that in the opinion of the Government of India, financial condition did not warrant the issue of emergency currency at a rate below seven per cent.—A. P.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16

Replying to Mr. Duraswamy Iyengar on the conditions of the Indians in Fiji, Mr. Bhore said according to the census taken in 1921 the Indian population in the colony numbered 60,634 as against 3,678 Europeans. In the proposed constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council three seats will be provided for the elected representatives of the Indian community, three seats for the Fijian representatives while the number of the European official members will be reduced by one, so that they may have not a majority over the combined Indian and Fijian votes.—Free Press.

STEEL DEBATE CONTINUED

MR. JINNAH'S STRONG PLEA.

Mr. Jinnah who spoke first on the Steel Bill referred to Mr. Birla's remarks on Monday and said that he would not take notice of them. The question before them was if, really, as alleged by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, the Bill sanctioned Imperial preference. If it did and if it was against the interests of India, the speaker would be the first to oppose it; but it was not. Imperial preference, to his mind, meant the imposition of unfairly lower duties on British steel so as to reduce British prices in India Here it was nothing of the kind. Mr. Jinnah then read the report of the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Government of India Bill and the conditions laid down for the fiscal policy of India by that body, which had said that no scheme of Imperial preference ought to be adopted which had not behind it the sanction of the Indian legislature. This the speaker thought, ought to be made clearer by Government.

"EMBARRASSED IN MIND."

Continuing Mr. Jinnah referred to Mr. Mehta's criticism that the measure was speculative in tendency and remarked that every hypothetical proposition was such. Was not Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment suggesting bounties an equally speculative proposition? The truth was that they were embrassed in mind as it smacked of British (not Imperial) preference. He would prove that the so-called preference to British steel was in the interests of the Indian consumer (official cheers). British steel was available now in India at Rs. 129/- a ton as against Rs. 111/- of continental steel. The difference was due to fluctuations in exchange and severe dumping in India of Continental goods. That was unfair. If they did not impose an additional duty on British Steel, it was not for favouring British manufacturers, but it was intended to benefit India. If they imposed heavier duties on British steel, British steel in India would be sold at higher prices, which the Indian consumer had to pay. That would mean Rs. 48 lakhs (Official Cheers). Moreover, the Tatas themselves who wanted protection would further raise their price to the detriment of India; but, as soon as continental disadvantages disappeared, Said Mr. Jinnah, the additional duties on continental manufactures would be withdrawn.

Mr. Jinnah: "If this is in the interests of India, are you going to oppose it merely because this is preference of British?"

Pandit Motilal: Yes, it is the thin edge of the wedge.

Mr. Jinnah: I will have even the thin end of the wedge if it is in my interest (voices: question).

Mr. Jinnah: If it is to oppose even when it is in the economic interest of India, then I stand here alone to support the scheme and you go into other lobby (loud applause).

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Lalji Naranji had said in his speech at a meeting of Indian Chamber "Let us not import sentiment into economic issues. Two and two will always make four, and it does not matter whether the other two are Indian or foreign".

NON-STANDARD STEEL.

Mr. Jinnah said his first point was that ninety per cent. of the Continental steel that came into India was non-standard and he quoted figures to prove it. Thus on the principle of different qualities, they would be justified in imposing different duties. Secondly, Mr. Jinnah asked, would they not impose duty if it was a case of dumping and unfair competition. The figures showed that continentnal steel which was dumping had doubled within the last four years.

RECOMMITTAL OF NO USE.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah was reminded by the Chair that he had already taken an hour and a half and at that rate if a dozen other members spoke there was no chance of the Steel Bill being passed by March 31st.

Mr. Jinnah explained the peculiar position in which he was: for he had to defend the position taken up by him against a majority of the non-official opinion expressed against the Tariff Board's proposal. A great deal of misapprehension on the subject had to be removed.

Resuming Mr. Jinnah agreed that Sir Charles Innes should make it clear that there was no Imperial preference at all, and that the difference between the two scales was due to quality. Recommittal to the Steel Committee would produce no result. Government could never act without referring the matter back to the Tariff Board any other scheme was to be adopted. In any case, the House was to decide, and instead of wasting time, let them decide between the three schemes before them because, even if the Select Committee made Mr. Chetty come with a majority, Sir Charles Innes would come up with his amendments.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL'S ANSWER.

Pundit Motilal said that he would confine his remark to that part of Mr. Jinnah's Speech which related to the question of Imperial Preference. "If it is true that the scheme of the bill involves the principle of Imperial Preference, or of the principle of conceding preference to Britain, then I may say here at once, that whatever the developments of the bill, whatever the boon to the Tatas, I have absolutely no sympathy with the bill. So long as Britain is favoured against any other country of the world, I say it is preference. Now it is only a question of Britain being entitled to better terms on account of supply of better goods, but what would happen when she sends out cheaper goods. By this process she would exclude other countries from Indian markets. Is not this the thin end of the wedge:" He had no faith in the Government statement that the bill did not amount to Imperial preference. He was as a rule a great disbeliever of assurances from the official benches. He agreed that additional duties were imposed with a view to protect the Tata's but the bill also imposed a discriminating duty on Continental goods i the interests of Great Britain alone (Swarajist he eches: hear, hear, Government hences: no. no).

He instanced the cases of Madras and Rangoon where Tata's goods had not reached and would not reach for a long time to come, where under this bill, British goods alone were to benefit (hear hear). Therefore, the bill would operate at least in some of the great ports of India as a protection to British goods and would have nothing to do with the protection of the Tatas. If once the principle of Imperial Preference or preference to Britain was recognised, would be impossible to get rid of it. He therefore suggested that the bill be committed to a select committee for consideration.

After lunch, Sir B. N. Mitra emphatically declared that the house was not being asked to vote on Imperial Preference. They had sufficient data before them to come to a definite decision. His reply to Pundit Motilal was that Tatas would have gradual access to parts, where now they did not compete with Continental steel. Sir Charles Innes had not uttered a threat, but having a special interest in the industry, the Commerce Member had spoken in the language of a plaint. He warned the House against any action which would break up this happy colony.

MR. JINNAH'S "SOUND AND FURY".

Mr. Joshi said that Mr. Jinnah had thundered for long. There was in it more sound and fury than arguments and dust raised had clouded the issue. He opposed the bill, as he did not want the Government of India to have any financial benefit out of the scheme of protection. He had urged the nationalisaion of the industry or failing that, payment of a bounty from increased income tax, but the house was not democratic enough to entertain them. He would least of all have preferred the scheme of combination of duties and counties. Labour at Jamshedpur was not as happy as Sir B. N. Mitra had painted it. Housing conditions were still backward. He was for recommittal.

Mr. Lamb, member from Burma was in favour of this bill.

MR. RAHIMTULLAH.

Mr. Rahimtullah assured the House that he could not be a party either to direct or indirect Imperial Preference, The Tariff Board's report was responsible for raising this issue. The bill as originally introduced undoubtedly had a tinge of British preference; but the select committee had removed this by omitting the reference to the country of origin and protection had been provided against decrease in British prices. The bill wanted to resort to differential duties to see that protection was neither excessive nor inadequate.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16

After lunch, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Lamb supported the motion that the Steel Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supported the motion for the recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee.

Closure was applied at four p.m. and the House divided and carried the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration by 61 to 50 votes. The House next proceeded to consider the Bill clause by clause. Mr. Shammukham Chetty moved his amendment proposing the weighted scale average system. Sir Charles Innes opposed the amendment. The House adjourned till Friday, when the discussion on the Bill will be resumed.—Free Press.

DR. JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Assembly divided at 4 p. m. and by 61 votes to 50 rejected Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment for recommittal the bill to select committee.

At this stage, a number of members moved the closure of the debate, but the President allowed Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah to speak.

MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENTS TO STEEL BILL.

CONGRESS PARTY AND NATIONALIST SUPPORT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Just before the Assembly met this morning, the Congress and the Nationalist Parties decided to vote for Mr. Shanmugam Chetty's amendments embodying the minority scheme regarding the weighted average system on the Steel Bill, in preference to those of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, favouring the bounty scheme.—A. P.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

KITTIGAWA'S TERRIFIC CROSS-COURT DRIVES.

MISS LEELA ROW LOSES IN LADIES' SINGLES.

All the matches in the Western India Tournament were comfortably won in two straight sets yesterday when another extensive programme was gone through. There was a big crowd out and amongst the most interested was our sporting Governor who is following the progress of the tournament with great keeness. The doubles match between Meyer and Kittigawa and Okazaki and Taku, was a hurricane affair made up of terrific hitting, volleying and smashing. Okazaki was the outstanding player of the four, although Meyer was not far behind.

KITTIGAWA'S TERRIFFIC CROSS-COURT DRIVES.

Both couples hit their hardest and there was frequent applause in appreciation of numerous fine strokes. Such a state of affairs was directly against long rallies, but despite this, the match was worth watching. It was free tennis without that painful spirit of exaggerated caution which usually makes tournament play in Bombay so monotonous. Kittiagawa took the first set at 6—1 and in the next he improved on his good form to such an extent that he frequently had his opponents helpless with his terrific cross-court drives. Meyer displayed a powerful backhand and his sharp play at the net proved extremely troublesome to the Japanese couple. The score mounted to 5—0 when Okazaki and Taku rallied strongly and with some fine side-line drives, won the next game. Meyer, however, made no mistake with his service and won the set and the match. Following this, the winning copule played two practice sets against R. D. England and Hadi in which there was some clever volleying scene. On the adjoining court could be seen Mrs. Lucas and Raja Iyer faeing Lady Tata and Jejeebhoy. Mrs. Lucas seems to be in splendid form and her driving is harder and more accurate than heretofore. Hadi got through this singles fixture safely and Okazaki was not much extended by Bunyan.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

P. N. Pereira beat R. K. Sanghani, 6—4, 6—3.

Hadi beat Taki, 6—4, 6—1.

Okazaki beat Bunyan, 6—3, 6—3.

D. M. Khatan beat Cooper, 6—1, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Marks and Shaw beat Rahim and Haridas, 6—1, 6—4.

Liladhar and Khantaa beat A. R. Wadia and Rahimtoola, 6—3, 6—4.

Shrigaokar and Pandit beat Thach and Hopkins, 6—2, 6—3.

Meyer and Kittagawa beat Okazaki and Taku, 6—1, 6—1.

LADY'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Merryn Hughes beat Miss Row, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Wallis beat Miss Chase, 6—3, 6—4.

NOFFICIAL DAYS IN ASSEMBLY.

A JOINT REPRESENTATION FOR ALLOTMENT ON MARCH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Yesterday's agenda for the business in the Assembly contained a heavy list of bills with motions of varius character. It was only a minute fraction of them that the House was able to consider. There is no un-official bill day for the month of February now left, and it is unlikely that there could be any days allotted for un-official bills next month.

There is great discontent among the non-official members and consultations are taking place between the members of different groups as to the advisability of making joint representation to the Leader of the House for the allotment of un-official days in March for bills as well as resolutions by holding sittings of the House on Friday and where necessary on Saturdays also.

It is clear by now that Government will have to find additional days for the Steel Bill an a similar contingency may arise in regard to the Ratio Bill as well. In addition Government are said to be keen on getting the Reserve Bank Bill enacted into law, during this session. That would involve Government taking more days for their business.

In the circumstances the question is asked as to why the Leader of the House should not find more time for un-official business also, considering the Simla sessions as a rule, are always brief and not exceed over a month.—Free Press

Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Ahmed, President of the District Congress Committee, Chindwara, is being prosecuted at Jubbulpore on a charge of defalcating a small sum belonging to the Amarwara Local Board, of which he is the Vice-Chairman.—Free Press

TANGANYIKA

NOT TO PASS FROM BRITISH CONTROL.

MR. AMERY'S INTERPRETATION OF LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The status of Tanganyika was raised, at question time, to-day, in the House of Commons, evoking a statement from Mr. Amery, declaring, "inter alia," that there was no possibility of the territory passing from the British control.

Commander Kenworthy asked how this assertion could be reconciled with the fact that the mandates were allotted by the League which could also take them away.

Mr. Amery replied that this was not true. He added the territories were allotted by the Allied associated Powers. "The Mandates are obligations which we have undertaken to the League, and in no way, form a tenure held by us from the League, and the League is not in a position to transfer them or take them away."—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY LABOUR UNION'S DECISION

(Continued from page 7.)

strike:—"All sections working, except Kharagpur to Shalimar, Bhaorak and Khurda resumed Monday. Kharagpur workshops closed, Loco and Traffic yard being worked by some workshop men. Also Shalimar and Santragachi. All passenger trains running, but limited goods service Karagpur-Shalimar section."

As Sir Charles had not received fuller information, he asked that the adjournment motion on the subject be not moved.

The President suggested that, all members could obtain information by short-notice questions, it would be better if the adjournment motion were dropped.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DROPPED.

Both Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Acharya agreed, and the House resumed disscussion on the Steel Bill.—A. P.

WITHDRAWAL OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION?

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

Dewan Chaman Lal makes the following statement in regard to the withdrawal of his motion for adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the strike situation at Kharagpur.

The motion for the adjournment had to be postponed in view of the fact, that no information regarding the violent attack made upon strikers, by the volunteers and police had been made available, either to members or to the public excepting a bare statement that some were bayonetted and some were fired upon. No replies to urgent telegraphic messages sent to the headquarters of the Labour Union has been received. I have been informed that messages from the affected areas are being censored. Meanwhile there is a very strong feeling among non-official members irrespective of the party they belong to, against the use of bayonets and firearms against strikers and the first opportunity will be taken to discuss the strike situation as soon as information is available I cannot too strongly condemn the brutality of the violent attacks upon unarmed strikers, which have become only too frequent a feature of industrial disputes. I hope the public will condemn in no uncertain terms the action of those responsible for holding the lives of Indian workers so cheap.—A. P.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

GENERAL MANAGER OF TATA I. & S CO. OFFERS MEN.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 15.

The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has issued the following note to-day on the strike situation: —

The general situation remains substantially unchanged. Late on Monday night, the train control telephone wires between Calcutta and Kharagpur were cut, but communication was restored before mid-day on Tuesday. The traffic staff at Tatanagar who struck work on the 12th instant and resumed on the 13th, stopped work again today, but 60 men have been drafted in from Kharagpur to take their place, and the station is in a position to handle all the traffic offering.

OFFER OF MEN.

The General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has offered as many men as may be required. The Pointsmen at Shalimar remain on strike and their places will be taken by 40 men drafted in from Kharagpur. Two inward goods trains are being dealt with at this station to-day, and it is expected that all the traffic offering can be handled there on Wednesday. All mail and passenger train services are being maintained throughout the line though some degree of late running is inevitable. With the exception of Tatanagar, the strike is confined to Kharagpur and the section between Kharagpur and Calcutta.—A. P.

TWO CASES FILED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

As an offshoot of the Kharagpur Railway strike, two cases were filed yesterday in the Court of the Sadar Divisional Officer, Midnapur, under Sections 352 and 324 of the Indian Penal Code, on behalf of Mr. A. K. Chakravarty and Mangyya, in connexion with the firing incident at the Kharagpur railway station.

The Magistrate gave order for a police enquiry, and fixed March 3 for hearing, but on a representation being made that Kharagpur was under police control and any enquiry carried on by the police might be prejudiced, the Magistrate ordered an enquiry by a responsible officer of the status of Magistrate.—Free Press.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SIX LACS WANTED.

APPEAL FOR BUILDING FUND.

We are asked to publish the following appeal:—

The National Medical College was founded in 1921 by some zealous workers in medicine and science on the principle of self-sacrifice. It had a triple object in view. (1) To impart cheap but efficient medical education to poor and deserving students and to make them fit for practice especially in small towns and groups of villages, (2) To inculcate a spirit of self sacrifice in the students which is very necessary especially while dealing with poorer classes, and (3) to carry on research work in indigenous drugs. With these points in view the Institution was started and soon became popular. Prof: Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory was bought and Dr. Surveyor's own Laboratory was obtained and the staff is doing some work on research lines therein. For want of sufficient space and funds the research work is not advancing rapidly. The general teaching work is carried on with the assistance of higher honorary staff assisted by paid subordinates. Equipments and Laboratory accessories necessary to teach the subjects are constantly increasing and the space to accommodate all these things has necessarily to be large.

At present the premises for the College are rented. The Institution in the beginning was paying a rent of Rs. 3,000 a month, accommodating thereby the Hospital and College. The munificient gift for educational purposes by Dr. A. L. Nair, Proprietor N. Powell and Co., in the shape of a finely built and well equipped Hospital, in the name of his late mother Bai Yamunabai greatly came to the rescue of the Institution. Besides supplying excellent clinical facilities to the students of this College, it enabled the Council of Management to cut down the rents substantially to Rs. 1,500 a month. Even this is very high for an Educational Institute and its permanency can never be assured unless the Institution has a building of its own. The building for the College must also be very near to the Hospital in order to enable the authorities to co-ordinate the working. The Council of Management therefore again approached Dr. Nair for help and he has graciously given on permanent lease a plot of land in front of the Hospital on which the College Building is now being erected. The Management is very fortunate in securing this additional timely help which to a great extent relieves their anxiety for the future of the Institution. A building programme has already been adopted and it will cost about Rs. 5,00,000 for the completion and nearly a lac norne for fittings, furniture and complete equipment.

The Institution has been Registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has been affiliated to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay which is recognised by the Government of Bombay.

The College thus has already been working for the last five years. It has been entirely managed by the Independent Medical Profession and is maintained on donations given by the benevolent Public. Inspite of adverse circumstances it is making a steady progress and has this year sent out a dozen graduates who will prove by their work the advantages of getting instructions in this Institution. The results in the various examinations held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons Bombay have been satisfactory. Work done in this Institution has been accepted as valid by foreign universities and some Students of our College are already prosecuting their studies in Germany, America etc. We therefore approach you with a request that you will support this medical institution the only one of its kind in the Presidency and thus help in establishing it on a firmer and more permanent basis.

All donations to the building fund should be sent to the Honourary Treasurer M. Venkatrao, Esq. c/o N. Powell, & Co., Bombay No. 4 or to the Central Bank of India, Fort, Bombay.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

LAHORE, February 16.

Principal Ramdeva of Gurukul, Kangri, has telegraphed to the President and General Secretary, the Indian National Congress asking them to change the dates of All-India Congress Committee meeting from March 19 and 20 or hold a meeting at Gurukul. He says: "These are more important days of the Gurukul Silver Jubilee celebrations, invested with a mournful significance this year on account of the great founder, Swami Shraddhanand's martyrdom. Mahatma Gandhi, Rajendraprasad, Pandit Malaviya, Pandit Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others have promised to participate. Mahatma Gandhi is presiding over the National Education Conference on the 20th and attending the Convocation on the 19th."—A. P.

The Agra Cantonment Board has issued a notification that a rent of annas 8 per mensem will be charged on all water meters and a minimum water rate of Rs. 6 per mensem on every house having a private water connection.—A. P.

CHILDREN'S ACT.

PROGRESS IN PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication:—

"The report of the Provisional Committee set up to deal with the more pressing practical problems in the way of the operation of the Children's Act shows that good progress has been made during the past four months. Voluntary assistance has been promised to the following extent:—

ACCOMMODATION IN EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.

(1) The following Institutions are willing to accept certification:—

(a) The David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga for boys up to 18 years of age, (b) The Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home for boys over 7, (c) The Salvation Army Girls' Home at Matunga for girls over 12, (d) The Dawood Bawla Mahomedan 'Orphanage for Mahomedan girls under 10.

(An official reply from the Society for Protection of Children in Western India is as yet not forthcoming, but certification has been recommended by their sub-committee).

(2) The following Society is willing to be recognised as a "Fit Person":—

The League of Mercy has consented to act accordingly for European and Anglo-Indian girls coming under the Act.

PLACES OF SAFETY.

(3) The following Institutions are willing to be used as "places of safety":—

(a) David Sassoon Reformatory for boys; (b) Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Home; (c) Society for Protection of Children of Western India's Home at Matunga for boys and girls; (d) Bombay Presidency Women Council's Rescue Home at Tardeo for girls over 10; (e) League of Mercy shelter for Anglo-Indian and European girls of any age and small boys under 7; (f) Salvation Army Rescue Home at Matunga for girls over 12; (g) Dawood Bawla Mahomedan Orphanage for girls under 10; (h) Depressed Classes Mission for boys.

SERVICE OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Offers have been received from 6 men and 12 women to help on the elementary probation work allowed under the Act.

The work of reconstructing the Umarkhadi Jail which has been lent by Government is well in hand, and before the end of April it is hoped that there will be completed two separate remand homes for boys and girls, special sick room accommodation with dispensary and separate compound, a juvenile court with offices, private waiting rooms and staff quarters. Meanwhile the more northern section of the compound is being reserved for later use as an industrial school for girls when funds permit.

The Children's Aid Society which is responsible for the work still requires more funds but valuable help has been promised.

(a) Mr. Jiwandas Waghji has consented to be a patron of the Society and has contributed the sum of Rs. 20,000 from funds left for charity by Mrs. Anandji Nanji

The following gentlemen have made generous donations:—(1) Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Rs. 1,000; (2) Mr. Pratabgirji Narsinghirji, Rs. 1,000.

The Infant Welfare Society have promised a grant of Rs. 1.200 for one year.

Government in addition to lending a valuable site, and to bearing the cost of reconstruction and repairs amounting to Rs. 18,000 have allowed in the next budget for a grant of Rs. 21,000 to meet part of the coming year's current expense?"

LATE MR. S. M. PANDYA.

The death took place, at Cambay on Sunday last, of Mr. Shankerlal Maganlal Pandya of Haldharwas (better known as "Manikant") at the age of 43 after an illness that lasted for about six months.

Mr. Pandya by his varied beneficial activities for Haldharwas, his native place, made his name greatly respected in the district. For the starting of a library and the providing of a suitable building for the town he spent large sums and they mainly owe their origin to his charities. Besides these he took a leading part in the starting and organising a Gaushala, Kumar Mandir, the English School, Sanskrit College and such other public institutions.

In the helcyon days of Satyagraha and Non-Co-operation he did his best in "rousing" the popular mind by composing inspiring gazals. He had intended to versify the eighteen scriptures of Geeta in Gazals, but before his death he could finish only three out of the 18. The town of Haldharwas mourns his sad death.

A message from Poona states:

Shrimant Appasahib Patwardhan, Chief of Jamakhandi, has been unanimously elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandal which conducts the New Poona College and other Institutions, by the general body of the Mandal, and he has consented to accept that office.—A. P.

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CHEAP GRAIN-SHOPS IN BHAL.

SAURASHTRA SEVA SAMITIS' ACTIVITIES.

CHRAKAS FOR GARASIA WOMEN.

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, Feb. 13.

In view of the letter of the president of the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board, addressed to the Secretary of the Saurashtra Seva Samiti, describing the terrible famine conditions in the Bhal District and urging the Samiti to start cheap grain shops to offer much-needed relief to the poor villagers, a special meeting of the members of the Seva Samiti was called on February 12 to consider what the Samiti could do in the matter. Accordingly the members of the Samiti met yesterday and after Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C. who is both the president of the Seva Samiti and the president of the Dhanduka Taluka Local Board, was formally voted to the chair, unanimously decided on the following programme of relief-work in Bhal.

JOWARI SHOPS.

(1) It was decided to inform the president of the Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board officially, in reply to his letter to the secretary of the Samiti, that the Samiti was going immediately to open cheap jowari shops in all the places in Bhal, where public works were already started or were about to be started. These cheap jowari shops would supply jowari to the villagers at the rate of an anna per seer.

(2) It was further resolved to organize a spinning wheel department for the benefit of the poor Grasia widows who would not stir out to work but who would be willing to do some indoor work to earn their wages. The spinning wheel department would begin its activities by ordering out fifty wheels. The department would supply slivers and all other things necessary for working the wheels, and would remunerate them at the rate of three pounds of jowari for one pound of thread spun. It would grant five pounds of jowari for the same quantity, under special considerations, when some family is found in bad need of it.

LOANS FOR GRASIAS.

(3) By the third resolution, the Samiti sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be distributed as loans among Grasias and farmers of the thirty-two villages of Bhal where the distress is most acute. From among these Rs. 3,000, Rs. 2,000 are allotted to the Grasias and the rest to farmers: and a further sum will be granted if it is found necessary. In regard to granting loans to these Bhal residents, the Samiti has, furthermore, decided that all those who need such help shall be given it, not in cash, but in fund, that is, the Jowari corn, and that too through the leaders of their community who will be held responsible for effecting repayment of these loans.

(4) By the fourth resolution, the Samiti, in view of the reports that there are prevalent at present, as terrible conditions of famine in the Victor and Mahuva Mahals of the Bhavnagar State as in the Bhal District, decided that Mr. Balwantrai G. Mehta, a prominent worker of the Bhavnagar State and a member of the Samiti be asked to tour in both the Mahals, to study himself the actual condition of the people of that area and submit the report of his findings to the president as soon as possible.

BELGAUM BAR'S GRIEVANCES.

JUSTICE MADGAONKAR'S ASSURANCE OF REDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Feb. 13.

The 'At-Home' which the Bench and Bar of Belgaum had arranged in honour of the Hon. Justice Mr. Madgaonkar, at the Kreedabhuvan premises came off on the evening of the 11th instant. Among those present was Mr. J. Scottson, District Judge.

On Saturday evening His Lordship met the members of the Bench and Bar in a conference and addressed them on the various suggestions that had been placed before by the Bar deputation. He assured the audience that if the collection of process fees was far in excess of the expenditure on that account the fees could well be reduced. He also made the pleasing revelation that he had asked the District Judge to send a report after due consultation with the interests involved, on the advisibility or otherwise of introducing Marathi as court language in the Belgaum courts, and he assured the Bar that he will not disappoint them, if the report favoured the step suggested by the Bar.

LOOK TO LITIGANTS' CONVENIENCE.

His Lordship then dwelt in detail upon the present miserable arrangement of the daily work in the courts and advised his audience to keep the convenience of the litigant public in mind when arranging their work. Repeated adjournments meant more costs, and more costs meant lesser respect for justice administered by the courts.

The complaint against the present method of selecting Honorary Magistrates appeared to be a general one, but matters could not be much improved unless better men come forward to work selflessly in that capacity.

Mr. Govindrao Kelkar assured His Lordship of their resolve to act up to the words of His Lordship and thanked him on behalf of the Bench and Bar of Belgaum.

Mr. Madgaonkar left to-day for Bijapur.

PROGRESSIVE BORDI HIGH SCHOOL

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S DONATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Chatfield, the Revenue Commissioner, N.D. accompanied by Mrs. Chatfield paid a flying visit to Gokhale Education Society's Sir P. Hakimji High School at Bordi. He was received by Mr. Musale and some other leading residents of the place. Mr. Bhise, the Principal of the High School took him round all the classes and explained to him some of his important scheme concerning the School. Mr. Chatfield remarked that the site of the School was ideal and the building was excellent and said that in his opinion the School was doing a very good work and should have a fine future.

The High School has been fortunate to secure Rs. 100 as donation from H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay. The authorities of the School have decided to use this amount in founding champion shields for their Inter-class Athletic Tournaments.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

MR. SHROFF'S FALLACIES—CONSUMERS' CASE—DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES—ADVERTISEMENTS OF BRITISH ARTICLES.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

It is very unfortunate that the President of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association should have, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Association, allied himself with the 18d. ratio. The issue before the country is grave and serious and some of our best experts and businessmen have examined it thoroughly and given a warning both to the country and to the Government, that the result of an 18d. ratio will be disastrous. The question then is, whether Mr. Shroff has found out any new reasons and arguments by which he can justify the proposed ratio in the interest of the Industry and Agriculture of the country.

He begins with asking, if the loss to the agriculturists is an actual loss or simply a reduction in the bigger profits. He appeals to his audience not to call it a real loss. After giving some figures he admits, that with 1 sh. 4d. exchange, there will be an extra profit of Rs. 5/- on the transaction referred to by him, but he argues that this additional profit of Rs. 5/- does not go to the agriculturist but that it is kept by the middleman or the exporter. The mechanism of modern trade does not allow any one party to pocket all the gains and if the middleman or the exporter gets Rs. 5/- as an additional profit on his transaction, this is sure to percolate through till it reaches the producer or the agriculturist. If this were not so, fluctuations in the American Market or in the London Market would not affect the agricultural producer in India at all. As a matter of fact, we know that the world at present has become so compact, that even the fall of dew on a Dacota farm will affect the price of Indian wheat. If Mr. Shroff admits that there is a profit of Rs 5/- on the transaction to the middleman or exporter, he will have to admit that 1sh. 4d. ratio will be more beneficial to the agriculturist, if he is shown that the middlemen or the exporter cannot retain the profit to himself.

CONSUMERS' CASE".

Mr. Shroff falls into the fallacy of believing in that new class created by the Government spokesmen with regard to this question, viz., the class of consumers. There cannot be any class of consumers, for the whole nation naturally consists of units of consumers, as Mr. Shroff himself says "Consumers, i. e. every-body including the agriculturists". You cannot, therefore, pit the interests of consumers against the interests of agriculturists. What is, however, meant is, to use Mr. Shroff's words, "vast masses of labourers, wage-earners, receivers of monthly salaries and all poor consumers will really suffer as they will have to pay the higher rupee prices for the articles of consumption". It would be better if, instead of this vague generalisation, Mr. Shroff would come down to bare facts and analyse as to what is exactly the number of all these different classes of people and whether a higher ratio will really benefit them. Labourers are of two classes; one, those attached to Industry and (2), those attached to agriculture. Neither of these stand to gain anything from a higher ratio, as both industry and agriculture will suffer through it. It does not matter at all to a labourer employed, say, in one of the Bombay mills if he gets the article in the bazar somewhat cheaper, should he be thrown out of employment on account of the closing down of a large number of mills in the City of Bombay; similarly, an agricultural labourer cannot stand to gain anything if his employer, the agriculturist, is ruined through the higher ratio. The same would be the case with all the wage-earners, who have to depend in this country either upon agriculture or upon industry and yet, Mr. Shroff refers to the 16d. ratio as "nothing short of a capital levy, falling equally on the rich and the poor". What is a capital levy? It is a portion taken from the capital of individuals or firms or companies by the state to liquidate National Debt. As advocated by the Labour Party in the House of Commons, it meant cancelling Government Bonds and securities held by the different people in a certain proportion. There is no question, therefore, of a capital levy with regard to this exchange question. But, if by this capital levy is meant, a general burden upon the people of the country, it will be the higher ratio and not the lower one, which will be in the nature of a capital levy. Whether you take the payments of the land revenue, or the debts of the agriculturist, or his annual savings, the agriculturist will be hit hard with regard to all of these by the higher ratio and yet, businessmen like Mr. Shroff will have it, that the agriculturists will not suffer adversely.

There is no adjustment of prices still, says one party, and there is complete adjustment of prices, says another party. It would have been better, if this question of prices had not been touched at all. The so-called index numbers are extremely misleading and fallacious so that any conclusions deduced therefrom are liable to be faulty. It is argued that after the adjustment is once reached, there will be neither losses nor gains, because of the exchange. Yes; but by the time the adjustment takes place, industries and agriculture will receive a shock, from which they will not be able to recover easily. Mr. Shroff says that "It is a pity that Government did not attempt at stabilisation at 16d. gold when there was an opportunity in 1924, though it is problematical, whether they could have succeeded in their attempt without expansion of currency" It means that if a wrong has been done, it is better to allow that wrong to continue than to remove the wrong and introduce healthier conditions. The very fact that Government did not stabilise at 16d. when an opportunity came to them in 1924 and that they continued manipulations and manoeuvring, not only up to the time the commission was appointed, but even while the commission was sitting, shows that their hands are not clean and that a deeper game was intended than what is usually supposed to be the case. Mr. Shroff again observes that "the present rate is nearly a quarter penny higher than the lower gold point. This shows the extent to which the external trade of our country has adjusted itself to the ratio of 18d." Has it been an adjustment, or has it been the squandering of our gold resources to the extent of millions, that is responsible for the present state of exchange?

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

I hope that there will be some definite change for the better in the policy pursued by the Government of Bombay towards the Department of Industries, as a result of the advent of a new minister on the gadi of this Department. This Department has been receiving step-motherly treatment from the Government, ever since the time that the Bombay Council reduced the grant of the Department three years back and practically compelled the Government to remove the Civilian Director of Industries and to appoint an Indian Director. I have several times referred to this topic in these columns, as this is a very tangible and pertinent instance to show how, in spite of the council and the Minister, the Secretariet Civilians do their own will, even with regard to an important department like the Department of Industries. A Committee known as the Industries Committee is sitting at present to consider the present and the future of the Department and its report will be awaited with interest. The Boilers and Factories Inspection Department is not under this department, but is strangely enough under the Collector of Bombay, probably because, European Factory Inspectors might not like to serve under an Indian Director of Industries. Even in Governments like those of the Punjab and the United Provinces, which are supposed to be backward compared to Bombay Government, the Boilers and Factories Inspection falls under the Department of Industries. Not only is the Government of Bombay keeping the inspection Department under the Collector of Bombay, but they have also recently imported a British Chief Inspector of Factories, notwithstanding the fact, that there are capable men in the department, who could have been promoted to that post. If the new Chief Inspector is appointed by the Secretary of State, that will be one more reason according to Government why that Department will not be transferred to the Department of Industries, as the new incumbent may say that his agreement did not contemplate the serving under an Indian Officer!

ADVERTISEMENTS OF BRITISH ARTICLES.

This is said to be an age of advertisement and it is no uncommon thing for enterprising firms to spend thousands of pounds on the advertisement of their products. In fact, the "Daily Telegraph" of London, has at present sent a reprsentative to India, with a view to securing advertisements for that paper at the rate of £500 per page per single insertion. One of the principal objects of such an advertisement or publicity campaign should obviously be to attract consumers. Unfortunately, in this country a spirit of snobbishness makes itself manifest even with regard to advertisements and appeals seem to be made more or less only to the British community. Not only this, but illustrations used in advertisements are also more or less offensive, or should be so, to any selfrespecting Indian. These illustrations generally depict an Englishman or an Englishwoman as the hero or the heroine of the advertisement, who are found lolling on easy chairs and sofas in their drawing rooms or verandahs of their bungalows with obsequious Indians bringing trays of cigarettes and eatables to them. The Indian is always represented in the position of a menial while an Englishman or an Englishwoman is represented in the position of a boss. An Englishman is said to be lacking in imagination, a quality which makes the Frenchman popular in his colonrs. Even ordinary commonsense should tell these advertisers that such advertisements in this country are sure to prove offensive to the people at large. Why cannot an Indian gentleman or an Indian woman be portrayed as using some of these articles advertised and why only Britishers should figure in these advertisements and that too in a superior position.? If an advertisement appears in a French or an Italian paper, illustrating an Englishman or an Englishwoman playing the part of the boss and the French or the Italian playing the part of the valet, or even as a lower menial, there would be no time lost, in putting a stop to such advertisements, even if any poper was found to entertain it. If the Government or the advertisers themselves do not take any action in this matter, I trust that at least our Indian papers will refuse to accept any advertisements, wherein Indians are depicted in a humiliating position.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS FOR INDIA.

CAPT. PATWARDHAN EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

GOVT. EXPRESSES SYMPATHY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.

Captain Patwardhan who is on a visit to New Delhi in connection with his scheme of starting a light aeroplane club in India, told a press representative, that some sort of misunderstanding is prevailing in the people that I am still in the service of the Afghan Government. But let me make it clear that it is practically impossible to organise or take part in any movement for a man who is in the service of a Government. I held rank as Flight Captain in the Afghan Air Force for two years. I am now trying to organise light aeroplane clubs in India on the lines of radio clubs to afford facilities to youngmen to learn aironautics.

NOT AN UTOPIAN IDEA.

Asked as to what he has done in this connection since his arrival in India, Captain Patwardhan said, "I met many of the leading men in India and discussed with them my scheme. I have come here to ascertain the official view on this question and am consulting officials of the Government of India. From interviews and discussions that I have had with these that they have expressed their sympathy with my scheme. I am, however, endeavouring to put my scheme before the Government of India through these officials to get my scheme recognised as a part of Government proposals in the matter of civil aviation."

Captain Patwardhan was then asked to explain fully his scheme of light aeroplane clubs to which he stated, "my idea may look utopian but it is not so. I am only thinking of doing in my country what others have already done elsewhere. The idea of starting light aeroplane clubs may be new here but western countries have already started such clubs and they are functioning there quite all right. This aviation is becoming day by day increasingly popular in the countries. Government policy declared by the Government of India in the matter of civil aviation is favourable to my scheme and if the demand for civil aviation is carried by the Central and Provincial Legislatures, a good deal of advance could be made in aviation here."

A TENTATIVE SCHEME.

"According to the present scheme I want to start four clubs: one in Calcutta, one in Bombay, one in Delhi and one at Bangalore. Each club will require about three lacs as initial capital half of the amount should be described and half of the amount should be sanctioned by the Government. The Club will remain under the patronage of the provincial governor and will function under the control of the promoter, the Director of Civil Aviation and one officer from the R. A. F. The advisory board will consist of sixteen members from the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (official and non-official). Running expenditure will remain on membership for which members will get free flight. Other passengers will also be given flights on nominal rates to make the budget of club balance. Arrangements will be made to give training in aircraft to members of the university training corps, so that Indian students may get a proper initiative in this line. Each club will maintain a library and a magazine to impart general information to the public on airways and aviation. I am preparing a detailed scheme of these clubs and I will publish it as soon as ready.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC.

Asked to tell what benefit these clubs will give to general public Captain Patwardhan said, these clubs will give flights every now and then to the general public in D. H. Moth aeroplanes which are the cheapest and are also being utilised in England for light aeroplane clubs and which will also be shown at the forthcoming display to Royal Air Force in New Delhi. The Indian light aeroplane club by giving flights to the public will help passengers to get used to aviation before they fly on long distance journey. They will also get used to air sickness which is like sea sickness. The public will understand what is aviation, and what is more Indian students will have a new line open.

MAGH MELA FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

To-day was the last day of the Magh Mela festival at Allahabad, and thousands of pilgrims visited the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna. The attendance on the Amavas Day was estimated at twelve lakhs. There were no serious accidents nor any epidemic this year. The new features introduced this year were magic lantern demonstrations on questions connected with public health, an agricultural exhibition and provision of sheds for the use of pilgrims, free of charge. Dr. Sousa, Assistant Director of Public Health, who supervised the sanitary arrangements will proceed to Hardwar in connection with the Kumbha Mela which commences there next month.—A. P.

I. C. S. EXAM.

The regulations for the forthcoming Indian Civil Service Examination to be held in London this year have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 10th February. Copies of the regulations and of the syllabus may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Bombay Castle.

WARDHA NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

MR. BOLE ON NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT.

"SUBORDINATE SELF-INTEREST TO PARTY INTEREST"

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Feb. 13.

The Wardha Non-Brahmin Conference was held at Borgaon (Meghe) in the C. P. near Wardha on the 13th inst. One thousand persons attended the Conference amongst whom were Rao Bahadur Naidu, M.L.C., Jamnalal Bajaj, Bagwe, Barrister, Messrs. Kedar, Pleader, M.L.C., Devthale, Amritkar Pleader, Anandswami, Dadasaheb Meghe, Pandhari Patil Pandit Satyadev, Rao Saheb Nimbalkar, and Dr. Chavan.

Mr. Dhanuskar, Secretary recited a song composed by himself. Mr. Devrao Deshmukh the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and urged upon them the necessity of organising themselves and capturing the seats in the Municipalities and Local Boards with a view to accrue the benefits derived from these bodies to the Non-Brahmins.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Naidu, Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., occupied the chair and delivered a long speech in which he narrated the history of the Non-Brahmin Movement and spoke very highly of Mahatma Fule, Dr. Nair and Shri Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj. He made it very clear that the movement was started not to hate any other community but in order to secure Swarajya not only in political matters but also in religious and social matters and to secure their legitimate share in the Govt. services and local bodies. He pointed out that it was a great triumph of the Non-Brahmin Movement which has been consistently endeavouring to work the Reforms and that how its principle has been ultimately accepted by the other political parties. He said that the Non-Brahman party is the only Nationalist and Democratic Party. He urged upon the audience to organise the party in an efficient manner, to educate the electorate which are generally misled by false promises, to observe discipline and to subordinate self-interest to party interest. He advised the delegates to take proper steps for the education of the masses, to discard evil soical customs, to take advantage of the Co-operative movement and to capture the labour movement. He concluded his speech by making an appeal to all to follow the principles of the Satya Shodhak Samaj.

SETH BAJAJ OPENS HIS WELL TO UNTOUCHABLES.

The proceedings were then adjourned and a gathering was held near the garden of Mr. Dada Saheb Meghe who asked Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to declare his well open for the use of the touchables as well as the untouchables. Seth Bajaj then declared the well open for the use of untouchables and said that Swaraj would not be attained until untouchability was removed. Two members of the Depressed Classes then drew water from the well which was drunk by many members of the non touchable classes.

RESOLUTIONS.

In the afttrnoon the proceedings of the Conference were again commenced and several resolutions regarding the establishment of the Election Board, Compulsary & Primary education, necessity of charitable Endowments and Joshi Bills, remission of land revenue, discarding of social evil customs, removal of untouchability, were passed.

A condolence resolution regarding the dastardly murder of Swami Shardhanand and a resolution protesting against the action of the British Govt. in despatching Indian Troops to China were also unanimously accepted.

BOMBAY P. T. DOCK UNION

MR. JHABVALA ASKS WORKERS TO BE SELF-RELIANT.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Union was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla.

The president said that the recognition granted by the authorities of the Port Trust was not a boon to the members, but it had on the contrary tamed the spirit of the members and he refused to attach any significance to recognition. He appealed to the men to create in themselves the spirit of self-reliance which alone could take them to the position of becoming masters of the Port Trust instead of its slaves, for they were the real producers of wealth and therefore they ought to be able to have their complete shares in the profits of the Port Trust. Mr. P. P. Carvalho the Secretary of the Union then laid out all facts pertaining to the last deputation as well as others in regard to the Union. Prof. Spratt from England, complimented the members on their effective organisations and supported Mr. Jhabvala in his advice about self reliance given to them.

Some resolutions were then passed calling upon Port Trust authorities to provide Port Trust clerks with printed copies of Dock Standing Orders and regulations and to put the names of recently promoted Anglo-Indian clerks below those of Receiving clerks as the said Anglo-Indians had supereeded about 150 senior clerks.

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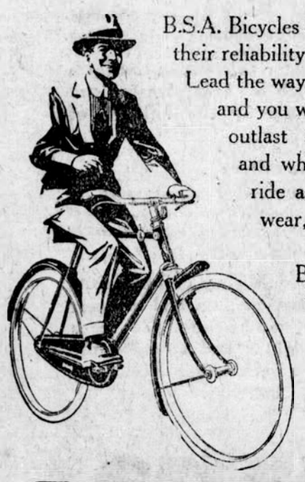
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OUR POONA LETTER.

FLOOD OF ELECTION SUITS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, February 13.

The thought uppermost to-day in the minds of the political people appears to be the election petitions made to Government in connection with Poona city election in particular and Poona district, Nagar, Sholapur and Kolaba districts in general. Commissioners have been appointed and places for inquiry too fixed and announced. In the matter of the city election the Commissioners are Mr. A. C. Wild. I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Mr. Kharegat, I. C. S. (retired) and Mr. Rao, pleader of Bombay. The point of the petition is that countermanding of the poll by the Collector of Poona on account of the death of Dr. Lohokare was illegal and consequently the re-election held afterwards also was likewise illegal The petition is filed by Rao Bahadur Lallubhai, one of the defeated candidates. The award of the Commissioners is awaited with anxiety. If the action of the Poona Collector is invalidated election will have to take place between Rao Bahadur Lallubhai and Mr. Vayal, the remaining two candidates. But then the question may perhaps be raised, who is to pay the cost of Mr. Chandrachud's election? Government which called for fresh nominations again may be legitimately taken to be wholly responsible.

DISTRICT ELECTION.

This is the position as to the city dispute. In the district Mr. Dinshaw Kavasji, a defeated candidate, has lodged a complaint against the election of Mr. Khaserao Powar. The points in the complaint are that Mr. Powar had not possessed the residential qualification, that he was descended from royal family of Dewas State and that he was an Indian State's subject. The inquiry into this case is to be conducted by the same Commissioners. In this matter, if the election of Mr. Powar is declared invalid, Mr. Dinshaw will be "ipso facto" elected, as he stands next to Mr. Gunjal, the second successful candidate. The dates of commencement of inquiry are not yet settled. There are a few other petitions with respect to other district elections, but with them I am not directly concerned.

LECTURE ON PROHIBITION.

On Thursday last Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar delivered a lecture in Marathi "On Prohibition" under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar of the "Kesari" office. In proposing the president to the chair Mr. D. V. Divekar pointed out how the question had become a live one and how Mr. Bhopatkar's lecture, he being a member of the Kay Committee, would be elucidative and informative. The president severely criticised the attitude of "The Swarajya" (Marathi) in unnecessarily and ignorantly abusing Mr. Bhopatkar and Lokmanya Tilak's party for being merged into the bureaucracy, under the assumption that Mr. Bhopatkar had not written a minute of dissent to the Prohibition Committee's Report which had almost barred the road to total Prohibition.

Mr. Bhopatkar spoke for an hour and a half and with most interesting facts and figures proved that Prohibition was thoroughly possible. He suggested alternative proposals for making a beginning and also certain taxes to cover the loss of excise revenue. His main plea was that somewhere, either in the heavy-drinking parts or the low-drinking parts of the Presidency, a start by way of experiment, should immediately be made. He suggested surcharge tax, transit duty, patent medicines duty and so on. The arguments were convincing, facts and figures interesting and instructive and his advocacy faultless. The haste indecently made by the "Times of India" in publishing an unauthorised report and thus prejudicing the issue came in for a bit of strictures from the speaker.

PATWARDHAN ANNIVERSARY.

The death anniversary of Maharshi Annasaheb Patwardhan was observed as every year on Saturday, when food was distributed and a lecture was delivered by Mr. K. N. Kavade Shastri under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. The speaker summarised the life-history of Annasaheb, beginning from 1847 and ending in 1917. "Service of the people," was the "mantra" of his life. He was outspoken in his views. He took much active part in politics from 1896 onwards. He served India by helping Lok. Tilak and his service to Ayurveda too was magnificent. His discipline was rigid. He was extremely religious and ever prayed to God to give India Swarajya. But he wanted constant, uninterrupted agitation for Swarajya. He had the highest admiration for Lok. Tilak. His activities were varied. He had passed both the LL.B. and the L. M. and S. examinations. His learning was uncommon and in his college days he used to shame his professors. It was he who was the pioneer in starting the Grant Medical College Magazine. In his early life he was in favour of re-marriage along with Vishnushastri Pandit. His abilities were widely recognised and he was on the point of being appointed the Dewan of Baroda when V. P. Madhavrao was selected.

After the speech of Mr. Kavade, the president Mr. Gokhale pointed out, in inspiring language, the real way in which we, their successors, were to look at the lives and teachings of men like Annasaheb. He said they were like the wells of hope and inspiration when the whole current of water went dry. Their times were different and their actions too must be judged in the light of those times and not ours.

DISTRICT BOARD AND MUNICIPALITY

The three-monthly meeting of the Poona district board was held for three or four days. The board has decided to make primary education compulsory in nearly fifty villages and it has decided to attach English classes to some of them. Two more Ayurvedic dispensaries also are to be opened. The budget for the new year has been favourably received. While the board is occupied with such forward moving business, the City Municipality is engaged in the discussion of such momentous questions as making free arrangement for the cremation of unclaimed dead bodies in the Lakdi Pool Cemetery giving permission to sell meat in private places or dismissing a particular Municipal servant, because a particular member does not want him. It is a disgrace to Poona that a first class Municipality should become so communal in spirit and so narrow in outlook.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, was started nearly 25 years ago, with the object of helping the poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community without any distinction between the different sections and subsections. This Society has supplied a long-felt want and has been doing its useful and unostentatious work all these years. The Institution has upto now spent about Rs. 80,000 in helping about 450 students studying in the different places in the Presidency and outside, in getting education with a view to enable them to stand on their own legs.

It is, however, to be regretted that the financial position of the Society is still unsatisfactory and consequently many a deserving student has to go unaided for want of funds.

On the 11th May 1927, the Institution will complete 25 years of its useful existence and the Managing Committee are naturally desirous of celebrating this happy occasion in a suitable manner. They feel that the most appropriate form of a Jubilee Celebration will be to increase the Permanent Fund of the Institution which to-day stands at less than Rs. 60,000 to at least rupees one lac, and they venture to express the hope that they will be a generous response from the entire Community to this appeal for funds in the cause of education.

AN APPEAL.

It is desired to issue a Souvenir Volume giving a brief account of the work hitherto done by the Society, as also to hold a gathering of the past and present students, members and well-wishers of the Society. The expenses of the celebration are roughly estimated at about Rs. 1,000. It is earnestly requested that members of the Community will kindly come forward to the assistance of the Managing Committee and help them to organise a successful Silver Jubilee Celebration worthy of the happy occasion.

Donations will be thankfully received and may kindly be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar (c|o Saraswat Brahman Samaj, 216, Charni Road, Girgaon) or Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. N. Pandit (4|24, Bhagirthi Bdg., Chikhalwadi, Grant Road) or paid to the members of the Committee or volunteers who will specially go round for collecting funds.

Old students of the Society are hereby requested kindly to communicate their present addresses to the Hon. Secretary to enable him to get into touch with them.

FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

"EXTENSION URGENTLY NEEDED."

AGRA, Feb. 15.

The Agricultural Commission examined to-day, Raja Kushal Pal Singh, a member of the U. P. Legislative Council. He said that there was urgent need for the extension of the facilities available for agricultural training in many districts. The arrangements so far made by Government for meeting the demands for agricultural education did not touch even the fringe of the demand which existed. The inadequacy of the arrangements made by Government was proved by the fact that the Agra District Board alone wanted to train five teachers in agriculture for opening agricultural classes in the schools under them. The Principal, of the Bulandashar Agricultural School had informed the Board, that he could not train more than one teacher every year. So far as higher education was concerned, agriculture had not been made a subject for any of the examination in the Universities in the United Provinces which were under the control of the Government. Practical agricultural education under the supervision of the Universities should be encouraged by making agriculture a subject for the B.A. and M.A. examinations.

The witness also suggested that Government should open agricultural classes in these Government High Schools where there was a demand for agricultural education. He drew attention to the Jumna Mission High School in Allahabad, the High School at Kanuj and the Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow, which taught agriculture to those students who wanted to study the subject.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTERIALISTS AND COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

It is understood that the Madras Ministerialists will hold a meeting towards the end of this month to consider and lay down their programme of work in the Council.—A. P.

A Remedy Everyone should keep handy
For Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Stiffness and Sprains, use
Burgoyne's Eucalyptus Oil
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Burgoyne's Eucalyptus Oil is sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars and Dispensaries throughout India.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

PANCHMAHALS' PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALOL, Feb. 10.

Several resolutions were adopted at the Conference of the Kalol and Halol Taluka Agriculturists' Conference held at Kalol last Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. H. B. Shivdasani M.L.C. A large number of delegates and visitors from several villages attended, and among those present were Messrs. W. S. Mukadam M.L.C., Laxmidas M. Shrikant, A. V. Thakkar, V. L. Phadke etc.

The following resolutions among others were passed:—

"This Conference of the Agriculturists of Kalol and Halol Talukas resolves that the revision settlement made by Government in 1924 should be cancelled and that the revised rates of assessment should be suspended and that re-revised settlement be made."

A PLEA FOR 16d. RATIO.

"The Central Government has introduced bills in the Delhi Legislative Assembly regarding exchange rates and the gold standard against the declared opinion of leaders of public opinion in the country. The agriculturists of this country will, therefore, have an additional burden put on their head, i.e., they will have to bear a clear loss of 12 1|2 per cent. on all agricultural produce sent abroad. It is further proposed to enact to issue rupee notes not convertible into silver rupees from the Government Treasury. The agriculturist will, therefore, lose his confidence on the new paper currency. This Conference therefore resolves that the rupee should be stabilized at 16d. and that gold currency should be introduced immediately.

ABSTAINING FROM INTOXICANTS.

"This Conference requests all agriculturists and day-labourers especially Nayaks, Vasavas, Dhankas and other countrymen of ours, to abstain completely from the use of liquor, toddy etc. This Conference regrets some peoples' keen anxiety to secure passes for tapping toddy trees being issued during the current year."

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

"There is no other home industry so fitted to our condition as the spinning wheel and the loom, during the spare time of the agriculturist. Further, it is more adventageous as we raise our own cotton. This Conference recommends all tillers of the soil to join the movement for spinning and weaving and to push the consumption of Khadi."

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTATION.

"This Conference appoints a committee of the following gentlemen to take all necessary steps in this question of land assessment and to go in a deputation to the Government of Bombay from time to time:—

1. H.B. Shivdasani Esq., Chairman, 2. Wamanrao S. Mukadum Esq., 3. Manekal Gandhi Esq., 4. Marutisinha Thakore Esq., 5. Prahladbhai Valabhai Esq., 6. Bhaijeebhai Patel Esq., of Dankheda, 7. Shivsinhajee Esq., of Arad, 8. Bahadarsinha Gahabhai Esq., of Bhukhi with power to add."

The Conference authorises the President to forward the resolutions passed to all concerned.

PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS AMENDMENT BILL.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The text is published of the Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill. It permits imposition by a District Board of which the majority of the members are elected, for a specified object and for a limited period, an additional local rate not exceeding two pies per rupee of the annual value of lands. Proposals for the imposition of such additional rate must originate from the District Board and must be passed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board. If sanctioned by Government, the rate will remain in force for a period of five years, but it can be reduced or abolished if so desired. If required beyond the end of that period it must be re-imposed with the same formalities.—A. P.

At the Malabar Tenant's Conference, a resolution communicating to the Governor the "feeling of disappointment" caused to the tenants in Malabar as a result of the veto of the Malabar Tenancy Bill was passed unanimously.

Another resolution urged the need for introducing a new bill in the Legislative Council and starting a newspaper for propaganda on behalf of the tenants in the district.—A. P.

A message from Nagpur of the 15th instant says:—The Delegation of the International textile workers arrived here this morning. They will visit a number of mills to enquire into the conditions under which work is done. The Delegation will sail for Europe on the 26th February.—A. P.

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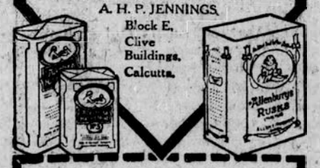

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